

McGhee
544
vol. 37



OTTOMAN PUBLIC DEBT.

SPECIAL REPORT ON THE OTTOMAN PUBLIC DEBT

FOLLOWED BY A
TRANSLATION OF THE ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION
FOR THE
THIRTY-SEVENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD
(1ST MARCH, 1918, TO THE 28TH FEBRUARY, 1919)

BY
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(REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BRITISH AND DUTCH BONDHOLDERS).

SEPTEMBER, 1920.

522
1920

LONDON :
BRADEBURY, WILKINSON & CO., LIMITED, PRINTERS.

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The Gregorian Calendar came into use in Turkey on 1st March, 1917, and consequently the financial year, which previously ran from 14th March to 13th March, now ends on the 28th February.

SPECIAL REPORT, 1918-1919.

IN presenting to the British and Dutch Bondholders the Report of the Council of the Ottoman Debt for the year 1918/19 I have to explain that the delay in its publication is due to the impossibility of obtaining definite figures from the Provinces. Many districts were in the military occupation of foreign armies and in others local disturbances and conflicts have caused a partial if not complete rupture of all communications with the Central Administration.

The period under review is not without interest, since it covers both war and peace conditions, the Armistice having been signed on October 31st, 1918.

I returned to Constantinople early in November of that year, and my French and Italian colleagues arrived shortly afterwards. The German and Austrian delegates left forthwith, and the Council now consists of the British, French and Turkish delegates, and the delegate of the Imperial Ottoman Bank.

Bad as the state of Turkey was at the end of the War and continued to be in the first months of the Armistice, the Gross Receipts were superior to those of the preceding year.

All the Revenues, except the Silk Revenue, showed an increase.

The increase in receipts is due almost entirely to the rise in values of the articles taxed.

The Report of the Council gives full and detailed information with regard to the Revenues.

It must be remembered that the £T paper and its exchange value is so depreciated that there can be no real comparison with former years, and the receipts are insufficient to cover the payment of the Coupons in London or Paris; but I nevertheless give herewith a Table of the Gross and Net Receipts since the Unification.

**Gross and Net
Receipts.**

GROSS AND NET RECEIPTS.

				Gross Receipts.	Net Receipts.
				£T	£T
1903/4	.	.	.	2,921,983·81	1,079,205·51
1904/5	.	.	.	3,050,569·46	2,493,476·52
1905/6	.	.	.	3,230,073·62	2,657,556·95
1906/7	.	.	.	3,244,423·70	2,653,209·93
1907/8	.	.	.	3,938,103·19	3,308,465·07
1908/9	.	.	.	4,199,570·14	3,558,461·15
1909/10	.	.	.	4,551,726·64	3,906,298·75
1910/11	.	.	.	4,797,462·98	4,066,311·97
1911/12	.	.	.	5,090,836·16	4,126,598·56
1912/13	.	.	.	4,552,686·88	3,743,334·39
1913/14	.	.	.	5,436,164·87	4,385,914·16
1914/15	.	.	.	3,627,913·04	2,888,087·99
1915/16 (paper currency)				2,868,156·11	2,157,375·35
1916/17	„	„		3,632,691·93	2,755,446·14
1917/18	„	„		6,087,494·98	4,644,852·10
1918/19	„	„		6,830,303·72	4,791,005·72

The complete accounts of the year 1919/20, following the one under review, are not yet to hand, but it is nevertheless possible to state that the receipts, in spite of difficulties of every kind, have been coming in fairly well right up to the Greek occupation of Smyrna, on May 15, 1919. Since that

time, owing to the Nationalist movement, the whole situation has changed and, Anatolia being now cut off from the Central Administration, there has been a very serious fall in receipts.

It is my duty to state clearly that there can be no improvement in the fiscal situation until order is restored in Anatolia, and the Bondholders, with their important stake in the country, are naturally impatient at the delay in finding any remedy for the political and economical confusion existing in Turkey.

Although two years have passed since the Armistice was concluded, the Peace Treaty was not signed until August 10, 1920, and still awaits ratification.

Meanwhile the state of Turkey has gone from bad to worse. If the existing state of things is allowed to continue the situation, already critical, will be compromised beyond repair, to the detriment not only of the Bondholders, but of the Great Powers interested in the trade and financial stability of the country and who look to the amelioration of the finances in order to obtain payment for the cost of their Armies of Occupation and for reparation to their subjects for losses suffered during the War.

It is incumbent on the Allied Powers to decide on their policy and to put it into execution without further delay.

**The Payment
of the Coupons
of the Unified
Debt.**

The question of greatest interest to the Bondholders is when and how the Coupons in arrear are to be paid and what funds are available for the payment of the Coupons, suspended, as far as the subjects of the Allied Powers are concerned, since September, 1914.

The payment of the Coupons cannot be resumed till the Peace Treaty is put into execution and peace is restored between the Allied Powers and the Turkish Government.

As stated above the Peace Treaty has been signed and is awaiting ratification.

Taking the unpaid Coupons to be those of 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919 and March, 1920 (eleven Coupons), the sum required is, for the Unified Debt, £stg.6,906,082.

To meet this liability the Debt Council has the following resources :—

- (1) The amounts deposited in German and Austrian Banks equivalent at pre-war rates of exchange to £stg.7,904,935
and at present rate to 811,677
- (2) The amounts in the hands of the Debt Council in Constantinople, London and Paris, equivalent at pre-war rates to £stg.7,877,858
and at present rates (420 piastres to the £stg.) to 2,613,189

As regards the former, a claim has been lodged with the Clearing House established under the Treaty of Versailles for the repayment at the pre-war rate of exchange of the amount deposited in German Banks, and if this is received it would be sufficient to discharge all the arrears on the Unified Bonds. The matter is at present under consideration, and it is earnestly hoped that the funds collected on behalf of the Bondholders by their own representatives for the purpose of paying them their Coupons and which were deposited in Germany in gold should be repaid in that medium and not in depreciated marks. Until this important question is decided it is impossible to make any definite arrangement. If the sums actually in the Council's hands at present, as above mentioned, were realised at the present rate of exchange they would only be sufficient to

pay about three-eighths of the arrears of interest on the Unified Bonds, and if this were done it would probably be necessary to issue Funding Certificates for the balance.

In conclusion I would refer to the new conditions arising out of the Treaty with Turkey.

**Financial
Clauses of
Treaty.**

The terms of the Treaty are now common property, but I propose to recapitulate the principal points which affect the Bondholders.

Part VIII. of the Treaty contains the financial clauses embodied in Articles 231 to 260, with two annexes.

The Allied Powers agree that a Financial Commission shall be appointed, consisting of one representative of France, the British Empire and Italy, with a Turkish Commissioner in a consultative capacity.

The Commission shall take such steps as are best adapted to conserve and increase the Revenues of Turkey. The Budget of the Empire will be subject to the approval of the Commission, which shall also supervise its execution through the medium of the Turkish Inspectorate of Finance appointed by the Financial Commission and placed under its orders.

No Internal or External Loan can be issued without the consent of the Commission.

All the resources of Turkey, *except Revenues hypothecated to Bondholders*, shall be placed at the disposal of the Financial Commission. The first charge on the Revenues is the expenses of the Allied Forces of Occupation since October 30th, 1918, in territory remaining Turkish. The amount of these expenses *and the Annuities by which they shall be discharged* will be determined by the Financial Commission, which shall so arrange the annuities as to enable

Turkey to meet any deficiency that may arise in the sums required to pay that part of the interest on the Ottoman Public Debt for which it remains responsible.

The second charge shall be the indemnity due to the Allied Powers for loss or damage suffered by their nationals, due regard being had to the financial condition of Turkey and the necessity for providing for the essential expenses of its administration. The Financial Commission shall fix the annuity to be applied to the settlement of claims, should the funds already at the disposal of the Allied Powers be insufficient to meet the charge.

States in whose favour territory has been detached from Turkey, either as a result of the Balkan Wars in 1913 or under the present Treaty, shall participate in the annual charge for the service of the Ottoman Public Debt contracted before November 1st, 1914.

The Ottoman Public Debt is defined in Annex I. of the Financial Clauses of the Treaty. I have reproduced it at the end of this Report. The annuities to be paid by each State is as follows:—

The amount of the annuity to be paid by each State bears the same ratio to the total required for the service of the Debt as the average Revenue of the detached territory bore to the average of the whole of the Revenue of Turkey over the three financial years 1909/10, 1910/11 and 1911/12.

The annuities assessed in this manner will be payable as from the date of the coming into force of the Treaties by which the respective territories were detached from Turkey, and in the case of territories detached under the present Treaty from March 1st, 1920.

The Turkish Government transfers to the Financial Commission all its rights under the provisions of the Decree of Muharrem and subsequent Decrees.

The Council of the Debt shall continue to operate as before, but shall only consist of the British, French and Italian delegates and of the representative of the Imperial Ottoman Bank. It shall continue to administer and levy all Revenues conceded to it.

The Financial Commission may entrust to the Debt Council the administration of newly created Revenues or indirect Taxes approved by the Financial Commission.

The Governments of France, Great Britain and Italy will decide by a majority, and after consulting the Bondholders, whether the Council shall be maintained or replaced by the Financial Commission on the expiry of the present mandates of the members of the Council (February 28th, 1922).

The Financial Commission has authority at a later date to propose the substitution of the pledges at present granted to the Bondholders of other adequate pledges or of a charge on the General Revenues of Turkey.

A sum equal to the arrears of any Revenues affected to the service of the Ottoman Debt within the territories remaining Turkish shall be paid by the Turkish Government as soon as in the opinion of the Financial Commission the financial conditions of Turkey shall permit.

Thus, instead of a bilateral arrangement between the Turkish Government and the Bondholders, the rights of the latter are now formally recognised and confirmed by an International Treaty.

The Bondholders still retain their Ceded Revenues in

Turkey, and in case of deficiency on Turkey's part the Financial Commission will make arrangements for covering such deficiency.

The Financial Commission will provide also for arrears of Revenues assigned to the Bondholders out of Government Revenue.

The principle laid down in the Treaty of Berlin, to the effect that detached territories shall bear a share in the foreign debt of Turkey, has been solemnly confirmed, and the method of fixing the contributive parts has been definitely specified. It is too early to fix with accuracy the proportion still to be paid by Turkey, but it may be roughly estimated at 50% of the pre-war liability, the other 50% being a charge on States in favour of whom territory has been detached.

An International Financial Commission assumes the rights and attributions of the Turkish Government in regard to the Debt Council, which in due course will be merged with the Commission. That is to say that an official international body controlling Ottoman finances under a solemn Treaty will take the place of an institution whose delegates are appointed by unofficial syndicates representing the Bondholders.

The authority of such Financial Commission will of necessity be more efficacious and complete than that of the Council of the Debt, working under the control of the Turkish Ministry of Finance.

As I have said above, however, Turkey's finances cannot be reorganised without the early restoration of tranquillity and concord. Two other conditions are necessary. The Financial Commission must be really supreme and inde-

pendent and it must be accorded the cordial support of the Allied Powers in all measures it deems necessary for the reform of the obsolete fiscal system now prevalent in Turkey. If the terms of the Treaty are duly executed both Turkey and the Bondholders cannot fail to profit.

The sooner the Financial Clauses are put into operation the better for all concerned.

ADAM BLOCK.

THE OTTOMAN PRE-WAR PUBLIC DEBT. (NOVEMBER 5TH, 1914.)

LOAN. 1	Date of Contract. 2	Interest. 3	Sinking Fund. 4	Original Nominal Capital. 5	Capital Outstanding on November 5, 1914. 6	Annuity Required for Service. 7	Period of Amortisation. 8	Bank of Issue. 9
Unified Debt	1908	% 4	% 0·4644	£T. 42,275,772	£T. 36,799,840	£T. 1,887,375	—	—
Lots Turcs	1870	—	—	15,632,548	10,666,975	270,000	—	—
Osmanie	18/30 April, 1890	4	1·0	4,999,500	2,952,400	249,975	1931	Imperial Ottoman Bank.
5% 1896	28 Feb./12 March, 1893	5	0·50	3,272,720	2,814,020	180,450	1946	" " "
4% 1903. Fisheries	3 Oct., 1888; 21 Feb./6 Mar., 1903	4	0·50	2,640,000	2,439,228	119,097	1958	Deutsche Bank.
Bagdad. Series I.	20 Feb./5 March, 1903	4	0·087538	2,376,000	2,342,252	97,120	2001	" " "
4% 1904	4/17 Sept., 1903.	4	0·50	2,750,000	2,594,064	124,059	1960	Imperial Ottoman Bank.
4% 1901-05	{ 21 Nov./4 Dec. 1901; 6/19 Nov. } 1903; 25 April/8 May, 1905 }	4	0·50	5,306,664	4,976,422	239,397	1961	" " "
Tedjhzat-Askerié	4/17 April, 1905	4	0·50	2,640,000	2,441,340	119,097	1961	Deutsche Bank.
Bagdad. Series II.	20 May/2 June, 1908	4	0·087538	4,752,000	4,718,120	200,500	2006	" " "
Bagdad. Series III.	20 May/2 June, 1908	4	0·087538	5,236,000	5,221,700	220,550	2010	" " "
4% 1908	6/19 Sept., 1908	4	0·50	4,711,124	4,538,908	212,000	1965	Imperial Ottoman Bank.
5% 1914	13/26 April, 1914	5	0·50	22,000,000	22,000,000	1,213,025	—	" " "
Docks, Arsenals and Naval Constructions	1913	5½	1½	1,485,000	1,485,000	88,550	1943	National Bank of Turkey.
Tombac Priority	26 April/8 May, 1893	4	1·0	1,000,000	664,510	50,250	1934	Imperial Ottoman Bank.
Forty millions of francs (Oriental Railways)...	1/13 March, 1894	4	0·35	1,760,000	1,567,192	76,751	1957	Deutsche Bank and its group, including International Bank and two French Banks.
Customs, 1902	{ 17/29 May, 1886; 28 Sept./11 } Oct. 1902 }	4	0·50	8,600,020	7,923,234	387,976	1958	Imperial Ottoman Bank.
4% 1909	30 Sept./13 Oct., 1903	4	1·0	7,000,004	6,550,698	350,864	1950	" " "
City of Constantinople Municipal, 1909	3/16 Nov. 1909	5	0·50	1,100,000	1,073,490	60,651	1958	National Bank of Turkey.
" " " " 1913	1913	5	0·50	1,100,000	1,094,500	60,500	—	Bank. Perier & Co.
Hodeida-Sanaa, 1911	24 Feb./9 March, 1911	4	0·098738	1,000,010	1,000,010	40,988	2006	Banque Française.
Soma-Panderma, 1910	20 Nov./3 Dec., 1910	4	0·16715	1,712,304	1,700,644	71,532	1992	Imperial Ottoman Bank.
4% Customs, 1911	27 Oct./9 Nov. 1910	4	1·0	7,040,000	6,699,880	352,440	1952	Deutsche Bank.
City of Bagdad Municipal	1912	6	14·285	33,000	26,070	6,000	—	National Bank of Turkey.
Treasury Bonds of the Imperial Ottoman Bank, 1902	1912	6	33·333	2,724,893	1,063,664	1,000,003	1915	Imperial Ottoman Bank.
Treasury Bonds. Perier & Co.	1913	5	20·0	4,400,000	4,400,000	1,000,000	1918	Banque Perier & Co.
" " 5% 1911 (Purchase of Warships)	1911	5	—	1,778,587	1,778,587	125,058	—	National Bank of Turkey.
Advance by the Tobacco Régie	—	—	—	1,700,000	890,039	110,000	—	—
Plain of Konia Irrigation	—	—	—	818,970	818,970	50,006	1932	Deutsche Bank and Anatolian Railway Co.
Total				161,845,116	143,241,757			

The figures in columns 5, 6, 7 are £T.

Turkey now possesses a paper currency in place of a pre-war gold currency. At present rates of exchange the £T paper no longer represents the pre-war ratio of the £T gold to the currency in which the Loans were subscribed, and in which the interest and the amortisation payments have to be paid in Europe according to the contract terms of the Loan (see Article I. of the "Décret-Annexe" of September, 1903, and Loan Contracts, *passim*).

The definition of £T gold in these columns does not signify that the provisions for the Coupons and Sinking Funds are to be gold, but that the figure in £T has to be calculated according to such rate of exchange as will enable the Bondholder to be paid in the currency to which he is entitled.

TRANSLATION.]

ADMINISTRATION OF
THE OTTOMAN PUBLIC DEBT.

REPORT

OF THE

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION

CREATED BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF THE
8/20 DECEMBER, 1881.

THIRTY-SEVENTH FINANCIAL YEAR, 1918/1919. (1334.)

ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
OTTOMAN PUBLIC DEBT.

REPORT
OF THE
COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

Council of Administration
OF THE OTTOMAN PUBLIC DEBT FOR THE FINANCIAL
YEAR 1918/1919 (1334).

Members.

- M. J. DE LA BOULINIÈRE.**
(Delegate of the French Bondholders.)
- M. SALLANDROUZE DE LAMORNAIX.**
(Delegate of the French Bondholders.)
- SIR ADAM BLOCK, K.C.M.G.**
(Delegate of the English and Dutch Bondholders.)
- M. DR. J. ZAHN.**
(Delegate of the German Bondholders.)
- COUNT M. DE WICKENBURG.**
(Delegate of the Austro-Hungarian Bondholders.)
- M. B. NOGARA.**
(Delegate of the Italian Bondholders.)
- HUSSEIN DJAHID BEY.**
(Delegate of the Turkish Bondholders.)
- M. L. STEEG.**
(Delegate of the Imperial Ottoman Bank.)

Presidency.

HUSSEIN DJAHID BEY,
being the Senior of the Members of the Council present in Constantinople,
acted as President of the Council until the signature of the Armistice.

M. SALLANDROUZE DE LAMORNAIX,
on his return in December, 1918, resumed the Chairmanship (Monsieur
de la Boulinière having resigned).

Imperial Commissary.

HIS EXCELLENCY SAÏD BEY.

[TRANSLATION.]

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

OTTOMAN PUBLIC DEBT.

INTRODUCTION.

IN accordance with the provisions of the Imperial Decree of the 8/20 December, 1881 (Decree of Muharrem), the Council of the Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt has the honour to submit to the Bondholders the Annual Report of the operations undertaken, in virtue of the above-mentioned Decree and of the *Décret-Annexe* of 1/14 September, 1903, during the Thirty-Seventh Financial Year (1334), that is to say, during the period comprised between March 1, 1918, and February 28, 1919.

The present Report, with 15 Annexes, is divided into three parts :—

PART I.—GROSS RECEIPTS OF THE CEDED REVENUES AND
PERMANENT ASSIGNMENTS.

„ II.—GENERAL EXPENDITURE.

„ III.—NET REVENUE AND SERVICE OF THE DEBT.

Before proceeding to analyse the results obtained, it is necessary to recall that the War continued during the greater part of the financial year 1918/19, the Armistice between Turkey and the Allied Powers being signed on the 30th October, 1918.

Up to this date, only the delegates of the German, Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman Bondholders took part in the deliberations of the Council sitting at Constantinople. On them falls the responsibility for all operations undertaken during the first eight months of the year. It was only from November, 1918, onwards that the English, French and Italian Delegates, as well as the Delegate of the Imperial Ottoman Bank, were able to resume their duties. Their first care was, as shown in the preceding Report, to cancel certain payments which were considered irregular. Besides these rectifications the Council reserves to itself the faculty, in conformity with the provisions of Article 251 of the Treaty of Peace with Turkey, to revise all measures taken during the War which in its opinion are prejudicial to the interests of the Bondholders and in contradiction to their rights under the Decree of Muharrem.

In the course of this Report, therefore, reference will be made to certain questions which will thus have to remain in suspense until the conclusion of Peace.

In spite of the distinctly unfavourable conditions, the receipts of the Thirty-seventh Financial Period were better than those of the preceding years, which in itself showed a marked improvement on the preceding periods. Thus:—

Total Gross Receipts, 1918/19 (1334)	.	£T6,830,303·72
„ „ „ 1917/18 (1333)	.	6,087,494·98
		<hr/>
being an increase of	.	£T 742,808·74
		<hr/>

equivalent to 12·20%.

It is necessary also to take into account that the figures of the preceding year included the payment of arrears due by the Imperial Government on the “Reftieh Dues,” and on the Fixed Assignments for the three preceding years,

arrears that the Council debited to the "Special Suspense Account with the Treasury" and credited to the Receipts.

If these payment, which amount to £T621,433·98, were deducted, the following comparison is obtained :—

Total Gross Receipts 1918/19 (1334)	. £T6,830,303·72
" " " 1917/18 (1333)	. 5,466,061·00

being an increase of	<u>£T1,364,242·72</u>
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equal to 24·96%.

The increase must not however be taken as an indication of an improvement of the economic situation of the country ; on the contrary, the situation became worse as the year went on, even after the cessation of hostilities. The increase is partly due to the increase of the duties, but the chief reason for the increase is that the duties are in proportion to the value of the articles taxed, and there has been in Turkey a general rise in the value of commodities unparalleled elsewhere.

All the Revenues placed under the control of the Council, except the Silk Revenue, show a marked improvement on the preceding year.

For the Salt Revenue the plus value is of 52·55%, and is caused by the increase of the fiscal price of this commodity from piastres 0·65 to piastres 1.

This increase only came into force in January, 1918, and the increase of the fiscal price had little influence on the Revenue of 1917/18. It was only in 1918/19 that the full effect of the increased fiscal price began to have effect.

The increase in the Stamp Revenue is recorded as 1·48%, but in reality it is of 28·54%, since a payment made in the preceding year as compensation for a sum of £T84,509, due by the Ministry of Finance, for the supply of Tax Papers

and various stamps, was included in the Stamp Revenue of the preceding year, and this has to be deducted.

The Spirit Revenue shows an important increase of 118·42%. This is to be attributed, for the period up to August, 1918, to the high prices which, following on the depreciation of the paper currency, the Council of Administration of the different Cazas fixed for wines and spirits and which prices served as a basis of taxation. From August 11th, 1918, the increase is due to the application of the new law on spirits, according to which all alcohols and spirits, wines and beers are taxed according to the amount of alcohol contained and on their volume. This law, and the recent additional clauses (January, 1920) again raising the duties, was put into force without the previous consent of the Entente Powers, and the latter refusing to recognise any modification of the pre-War fiscal régime without their previous consent, have through their High Commissioners in Constantinople protested against the application of this law to their subjects. The Council, anxious to improve as far as possible the yield of a Revenue which had been ceded to the Bondholders, at once appealed to the High Commissioners with the view of obtaining their consent to the new law. The High Commissioners have since refused to make any concession. The Council considers that it is in the interests of the Bondholders to encourage any initiative which, whilst assuring the service of the Debt, would at the same time provide the Treasury with the resources necessary to satisfy the obligations imposed by the Treaty towards the Allied Powers, the more so when it is a question, as in this case, of a tax paid by the consumer and where the increase is justified by the circumstances.

The Fish Revenue again shows an increase of 68·83% on

that of last year, which had increased by 275·98%. The receipts of this Revenue has jumped successively from £T94,633·80 in 1916/17 to £T355,805·38 in 1917/18 and £T600,690·60 in 1918/19. This increase is solely due to the progressive rise in the selling price of fish, the rate of the tax charged being the same. In a special chapter in the Report details are given of the average wholesale prices from year to year.

The Silk Revenue is down by £T5,832·92, equal to 5·11%, in spite of the rise in the price of Silk. The decrease is due to a diminished production of cocoons, in consequence of the intense crisis through which the Silk industry in Turkey is passing.

The Tobacco Revenue shows an increase of £T206,000, or 17·88%, compared with that of the preceding year, the sum of £T650,000 having been encashed as the Debt's share in the profits of the Régie Company, as against £T390,000 in 1917/18. The figures of £T650,000 is provisional, as those of the preceding years, the Society not having yet submitted to the General Assembly of Shareholders its final Balance Sheet. Any eventual increase will be passed to Receipts.

In the above sum is included a sum of £T18,000, which is debited to an account entitled "Special Suspense Account with the Treasury," and passed to receipts in compensation for the loss suffered in consequence of the reduction of the "Reftieh Dues."

Last year the sum of £T72,000, which was debited in the same way, comprised sums due by the Treasury under this heading for the periods 1914/15, 1915/16, 1916/17 and 1917/18.

The Tobacco Tithe shows a *plus* value of £T150,855·30, or 31·96%, compared with the figures of the preceding

year, and the Council has thus been able to encash the two fixed assignments of £T100,000 in place of the Bulgarian Tribute, and of £T130,000 in place of the Cyprus Surplus. The balance of £T392,863·13 has been deducted from the receipts and credited to the "Special Suspense Account with the Treasury."

In accordance with the Agreement of May, 1917, the fixed assignment of £T114,019·74, in place of the Eastern Roumelian Tribute, was provided by the surplus of the "New Revenues" (Tithes, Sheep Tax, etc.), administered by the Ottoman Public Debt in 1918/19. The fixed assignment of £T50,000 on account of the Tumbeki Dues has been paid by means of drafts on the Custom-House.

The Customs Surtax only produced a sum of £T44,079·41, as against £T403,128·91 in 1917/18, being a decrease of £T359,049·50, equal to 89·07%. In the Report of the preceding year full explanations were given regarding these surtaxes. In spite of the reiterated protests of the Council, the matter has received no solution, the Direction of the Customs refusing even to apply the provisory agreement signed in 1917, on the basis of half-shares in the receipts, and only contents itself by paying to the Administration some paltry monthly sums. This question, which affects the express stipulations of the Decree of Muharrem and of the Décret-Annexe, can only receive a definite solution with the help of the Financial Commission, after the establishment of Peace.

As for the questions concerning

- (1) The fixing and the payment to the Ottoman Public Debt, in conformity with Article VIII. of the Decree of Muharrem, of the Surplus due from the application of the New Patent Law ;

- (2) The outstanding contributive parts of Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia and Montenegro provided for in the same article ; and
- (3) The Indemnity due by the Balkan States as a consequence of the cession of territory ceded to them in 1913,

the Council can only continue to formulate the same reserves as in the past.

The Interest of the "Reserve Fund" shows an increase of £T95,029·31, or 251·46% on the preceding year's figures. The increase is due to the encashment of arrears of interest. For the same reason the interest of the "Tripoli Indemnity Fund" amounts to £T125,226·25, instead of £T4,649·60 in 1917/18. With regard to the Tripoli Fund, an operation was made in the beginning of the year against which the present Council protests. In April, 1918, the Ottoman Government, having offered for subscription an Internal Loan, 5% secured on the surpluses of the Ceded Revenues and on the Sheep Tax, the German, Austro-Hungarian and Turkish Delegates not only lent the assistance of the Ottoman Public Debt, but they thought fit to subscribe to the Loan by means of the funds belonging to the portfolio of the Tripoli Indemnity. With this object they made a fictitious sale at the then quoted rate of £T808,764 of Unified Converted Debt Bonds, which formed part of the above-mentioned portfolio, and have debited the Sinking Fund with the sum of £T701,119·50. On the other hand, having obtained from the Treasury the settlement of certain advances amounting to £T400,056·37, which the Council had made to the Ottoman Government for a term of two years at 4% per annum, which also belonged to the Tripoli Indemnity Fund, they applied the

whole sum to the subscription at par of £T1,100,000 nominal capital of the Internal Loan. Since the date of their issue the Bonds of this Loan continue to fall in value and represent to-day less than 20% of the price at which they were acquired. The Council now proposes to claim, when the opportunity occurs, the reimbursement from the Ottoman Government of this sum, in accordance with the provisions of Article 251 of the Peace Treaty.

With respect to the transfer to the credit of the Sinking Fund (Ordinary) of £T808,764 nominal capital of Unified Debt, it has been decided to place this sum in a Suspense Account, since the Bonds are still deposited in Paris and are not considered as regularly amortised.

The General Expenditure of the Ceded Revenues amounted in 1918/19 to	. . . . .	£T1,379,288·01
against in 1917/18	. . . . .	852,860·32
Being an increase of	. . . . .	<u>£T526,427·69</u>

equal to 61·72%, which is for the most part due to the increase of expenditure under the heading of "Special Expenditure," chiefly for the extraction and transport of Salt, part of which is recuperated on the selling price, and also to the extraordinary allowances which the Council felt obliged to grant to the Staff on account of the considerable increase in the cost of living.

In the total sum deducted from the Gross Receipts is included a sum of £T83,242·83, representing the value of Salt, Sacks and Marine products requisitioned by the Military Authorities during the year. This sum will be carried into the receipts of the year 1919/20, and the "Special Suspense Account with the Treasury" will be debited therewith.

The total of the Net Receipts amount
 to £T4,791,005·72
 against in 1917/18 4,644,852·10

After deduction of the Annuity of £T2,157,375·36 for the service of the Interest and Sinking Fund of the Unified Converted Debt and of the Turkish Lottery Bonds, the balance of £T2,633,630·36 has been passed into a "Special Suspense Account" and earmarked to cover the loss on exchange when paying the Coupons in arrear in foreign countries. ⁽¹⁾

In consequence of the purchase, for account of the Ordinary Sinking Fund, of Bonds to the nominal value of £T336,512, the balance in circulation of this Loan on March 1st, 1919, is £T36,463,328. As for the nominal capital of the Turkish Lottery Bonds in circulation, after deducting the Bonds drawn and the repurchased Bonds in 1918/19, it amounted on March 1st, 1919, to £T10,335,614·20, representing 1,302,397 Lottery Bonds.

The Stock of Turkish Lottery Bonds repurchased and conserved by the Administration, consisted, on March 1st, 1919, of 438,353 Lottery Bonds, costing £T2,952,648·91.

In November, 1918, M. J. de la Boulinière, having for private reasons, resigned his functions of French Delegate and alternative President of the Debt, Mr. Sallandrouze de Lamornaix was appointed to replace him and became President of the Council for the year.

At the same time the German and Austro-Hungarian

⁽¹⁾ In relation to the franc there is a depreciation of 50%, and in relation to the £stg. of 70%.

Delegates left Constantinople in virtue of the clauses of the Armistice.

Mr. G. Abonneau resumed his post as General Manager of the Administration.

July, 1920.

PART I.

REVENUE.

A.—REVENUES DIRECTLY ADMINISTERED BY THE COUNCIL.

Salt.

1. *Gross Receipts.*

THE Salt Revenue produced

In 1918/1919 (1334) £T2,063,902·89

Against in 1917/1918 (1333) 1,352,924·08

Being an increase of 52·55% £T 710,978·81

The Gross Receipts of the two periods above mentioned may be subdivided as follows:—

	1918/19 (1334)	1917/18 (1333)	Difference	%
	£T	£T	£T	
Sales in Turkey	1,459,574·65	936,492·44	+ 523,082·21	55·85
Sums recovered on Transport, etc.	604,328·24	416,431·64	+ 187,896·60	45·12
Total . .	2,063,902·89	1,352,924·08	+ 710,978·81	52·55

The increase is thus not only on the sales, but also on the recovery of incidental expenditure.

SALES.—The reasons of the increase are:—

- (1) The rise in the selling price from piastres 0·65 to piastres 1 per kilogram. The effects of this measure, which came into force in January, 1918, were not felt until the period 1918/19 (1334).

- (2) The fact that the Receipts of the year include a sum of £T148,900·36, representing the value of 33,773 tons of Salt, which were sold to foreign countries during the War, and which have not figured up to the present in the accounts of the Administration.

SUMS RECOVERED ON TRANSPORT.—The progressive increase of Transport Charges, etc., suffices to explain the important increase of this chapter.

2. *Extraction.*

The amount of Salt extracted was :—

	Rock Salt.	Marine Salt.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
In 1918/19 (1934) . .	7,944	90,614	98,558
In 1917/18 (1933) . .	14,517	96,776	111,293
Being a Decrease of	6,573	6,162	12,735

a decrease equal to 11·44% due to the state of war which continued during the first eight months of the year, to the lack of labour and of means of transport. All these unfavourable circumstances have seriously encumbered not only the extraction but also the supply of the Dépôts and the sale of Salt in Turkey.

3. *Sales.*

The Gross Receipts of £T2,063,902·89, including the Export Sales of the preceding years as above mentioned, embrace the product of the sale of . . . Kil. 163,606,677 of Salt, as against in 1917/18 (1933) . . . 140,875,547
being an increase of Kil. 22,731,130
equal to 16·14%.

If the Exports Sales are deducted the comparison of the quantity of Salt sold shows a decrease of 7·84%.

The quantities sold may be classified as follows :—

	1918/19 (1334)	1917/18 (1333)	Difference	%
	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	
A. Sales in Turkey	129,833,811	140,875,547	- 11,041,736	7·84
B. Sales for Export	33,772,866	—	+ 33,772,866	—
C. Sales in Samos and Crete . .	—	—	—	—
Total as above	163,606,677	140,875,547	+ 22,731,130	16·14

As to the Gross Receipts the comparison of the two periods is as follows :—

	1918/19 (1334)	1917/18 (1333)	Difference	%
	£T.	£T.	£T.	
A. Sales in Turkey	1,915,002·53	1,352,104·56	+ 562,897·97	41·63
B. Sales for Export	148,900·36	819·52	+ 148,080·84	—
C. Sales in Samos and Crete . .	—	—	—	—
Total . . .	2,063,902·89	1,352,924·08	+ 710,978·81	52·55

(A) *Sales in Turkey.*

The Salt is sold at the Salt Pans, in the depôts of the Administration and in the Railway Stations. The following Table gives details for 1918/19 (1334) :—

—	Quantity Sold.	Fiscal Prices.	Recovery on Transport Expenses.	TOTAL
	Kilos.	£T.	£T	£T
Salt sold at the Salt Pans . .	70,158,891	706,185·82	—	706,185·82
Salt sold in the Depôts . . .	52,356,670	531,305·97	543,833·06	1,075,139·03
Salt sold in the Railway Stations . . .	7,318,250	73,182·50	60,495·18	133,677·68
Total . .	129,833,811	1,310,674·29	604,328·24	1,915,002·53

that is to say, compared with the preceding period, a

decrease in the sales in Turkey of 11,041,736 kilos, or 7·84%, and an increase on the value of £T562,897·97, or 41·63%.

(B) *Sales for Export.*

During the War the value of 33,772,866 kilos of Salt sold to India, namely £T148,900·86, figures in the Receipts of the year.

No Salt was exported during the preceding year. The sum of £T819·52 was the balance of Export Sales of the year before.

(c) *Sales in Samos and in Crete.*

No sales were effected during the Thirty-Seventh Period.

Stamps.

1. Receipts.

During the period 1918/19 (1334) the Stamp Revenue yielded £T407,411·64
as against in 1917-18 (1333) 401,456·18
Being an increase of £T 5,955·46
equal to 1·48%.

Of which the following is a detailed statement :—

	1918/1919 (1334)	1917/1918 (1333)	Difference	%
	£T.	£T.	£T.	
Old Stamps { Fixed and propor-				
tional	322,775·69	273,278·65	+ 49,497·04	18·11
Dry Stamping ...	13,605·75	9,053·53	+ 4,552·22	50·28
Bonds	38,886·19	13,075·63	+ 25,810·56	197·39
Annual Licences...	15·17	15·22	- 0·05	0·33
Railway Tickets...	830·78	691·76	+ 139·02	20·10
Sundries	10·55	14·50	- 3·95	27·24
Surcharge Stamps	31,287·51	105,326·89	- 74,039·38	70·29
Total.....	407,411·64	401,456·18	+ 5,955·46	1·48

The comparison between the two periods is misleading, as in the total of the preceding year figures a sum of £T84,509 due by the Ministry of Finance for the supply of

Tax Papers and various Stamps, the price of which, settled by compensation, was included in the Receipts. In deducting this sum, the real increase is of £190,464.46, or of 28.54%. This is due to the effect of the verifications carried out in financial and joint stock companies, to the resumption of commercial transactions, to the creation of several joint stock companies, with larger capital than of those of the preceding year, and especially to the rise in prices of all commodities, so that the commercial transactions involved sums far more considerable than in the preceding year.

2. Control.

The control was rigorously exercised during the year, with the following results:—

Infractions discovered in 1918/19 and 1917/18.

Nature of Infraction.	1918/19 (1334).		1917/18 (1333.)	
	No. o Infrac- tions.	Fines.	No. of Infrac- tions.	Fines.
Omission of Stamps . . .	9,650	14,748.20	1,304	3,431.01
Insufficiency of Stamps . .	2,694	7,485.00	343	2,072.79
Defective Stamping . . .	2	9.50	5	1.18
Defective Cancellation . .	1,213	184.75	219	59.37
Use of Improper Stamps .	171	—	56	—
Acceptation by Govern- ment Officials of Docu- ments irregularly stamped	26	31.31	33	83.00
Total	13,756	22,458.76	1,960	5,647.35

Spirits.**I. Receipts.**

The Revenue from Spirits furnished
in 1918/19 (1334) £T582,760·78
as against in 1917/18 (1333) 266,807·43
being an important increase of £T315,953·35
equal to 118·42%.

The receipts are subdivided as follows :—

	1918/19 (1334).	1917/18 (1333).	Difference.	%
	£T.	£T.	£T.	
Duties on Wines and Arak	477,128·41	229,622·41	+247,506·00	107·80
Duties on Alcohol .	41,847·24	7,183·32	+ 34,663·92	482·56
„ „ Beer . .	26,173·71	11,254·39	+ 14,919·32	132·56
„ „ Brandy .	212·84	4·28	+ 208·56	—
Total	545,362·20	248,064·40	+297,297·80	119·84
Béiyé (Sale Licences)	37,398·58	18,743·03	+ 18,655·55	99·53
Total	582,760·78	266,807·43	+315,953·35	118·42

The important increase of the Spirit Revenue is due, for the period March to July, to the high prices of Wine and Alcoholic beverages fixed by the Administrative Councils of the different Cazas which serve as a basis of taxation. From August onwards the increase is due to the application of the new law which replaces the old “Ad Valorem” system by a fixed tax of 5 paras per degree and per litre of Alcohol and Alcoholic beverages, and of piastres 15 to piastres 25 per hectolitre for Wine and Beer respectively.

As for the increase of the Béiyé (Sales Licences), it is caused by the progressive rise in rents, on the basis of which the Tax is levied, and by the opening of new wine and spirit shops since the Armistice.

Wines.

The comparison of Wines registered for taxation by the Administration is as follows :—

Spirits.	1918/19. (1834).	1917/18 (1833).	Difference.
	Litres.	Litres.	Litres.
Wines produced from fresh grapes	6,060,278	6,279,657	– 219,379
Wines produced from other materials	175,506	114,688	+ 60,818
Total	6,235,784	6,394,345	– 158,561

It is thus shown that the manufacture of Wine has diminished in 1918/19 by 158,561 litres, that is to say by 2·48%.

Alcohol and Alcoholic Beverages.

In virtue of the new Spirit Law both Alcohol and Alcoholic beverages are taxed according to the amount of Alcohol contained, at 5 paras per degree and per litre. This law having come into force in the month of August the receipts of this year include both the new and old régime. It is impossible to supply detailed statistics with regard to the nature of the various beverages manufactured.

To establish any comparison between the two years it is necessary to convert the various Spirits of the preceding year into litres of 100 degrees of Alcohol, as well as those registered during the period under review.

The following is the result :—

Alcohol of 100 degrees taxed in 1917/18	. Litres	2,657,880
" " " " 1918/19	. "	<u>4,866,144</u>
being an increase of the quantity taxed of Litres <u>1,708,764</u>		

equal to 64·30%, which indicates the impulse given to the

Spirits industry during the later period, especially in Constantinople and Smyrna, where a great development of the industry is noticeable.

The results obtained would have been more brilliant still had it been possible to permit the importation of Alcohols immediately after the signature of the Armistice.

Beer.

The quantity of Beer taxed in 1918/19
(1934) was Litres 4,277,881
as against in 1917/18 (1933) „ 2,076,231

being an increase of Litres 2,201,650

equal to 106·04%.

The quantity taxed compared with 1918/19 and 1917/18 is as follows :—

	1918/19 (1934).	1917/18 (1933).	Difference.
	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.
Beyrout	347	5	+ 342
Damascus	200	—	+ 200
Constantinople .	3,982,518	1,863,549	+ 2,118,969
Smyrna	294,816	212,677	+ 82,139
Total	4,277,881	2,076,231	+ 2,201,650

Importation and Exportation.

Only insignificant quantities of Wines and Spirits were imported or exported during the year.

Fisherie .

The Taxes on Fish which form part of the
Revenues ceded by the Decree of Muharrem

produced in 1918/9 (1334) £T600,690·60
as against in 1917/18 (1333) 355,805·38

being an important increase of £T244,885·22
equal to 68·83%.

This increase is solely due to the general increase of the selling price of Fish. During the whole year the high prices of the winter 1917/18 were maintained and even increased. In the Table below are to be found the average wholesale prices of the more important marine products in Constantinople during the last two years :—

—	1918/19 (1334).	1917/18 (1333).
	Piastres.	Piastres.
Red Mullet	56·00	31·00
Mullet	48·00	29·50
Lufer	53·25	29·50
Sardines	33·50	19·75
Mackerel	33·50	16·50
Pelamids	48·50	32·50
Turbots	41·00	24·75
Tunny Fish	22·25	15·75
Lobster	60·00	26·00

The Receipts of the two periods 1918/19 and 1917/18 are as follows:—

	1918/19 (1334)	1917/18 (1333)	Difference	%
	£T	£T	£T	
Fishing Permits . .	896·92	780·67	+ 116·25	14·89
Taxes directly collected	530,527·17	312,036·10	+ 218,491·07	70·02
Taxes farmed out . .	14·33	4,503·64	- 4,489·31	99·68
Tax on Registration .	39,202·08	23,090·25	+ 16,111·83	69·78
Tax on Sales	28,417·69	13,708·40	+ 14,709·29	107·30
Transport Permits . .	693·29	713·75	- 20·46	2·87
Export	939·12	972·57	- 33·45	3·44
Total . .	600,690·60	355,805·38	+ 244,885·22	68·83

Silk.

Receipts.

The comparison between the two periods 1918/19 and 1917/18 in the districts mentioned in the Decree of Muharrem is as follows:—

	1918/19 (1334)	1917/18 (1333)	Difference.
	£T.	£T.	£T.
Tithe	107,891·98	113,930·58	- 6,038·60
Banderoles . .	372·09	166·41	+ 205·68
Total	108,264·07	114,096·99	- 5,832·92

showing a decrease of £T5,832·92, equal to 5·11 %.

The price of Silk being higher than that of the preceding year, it is evident that the fluctuation in this Revenue is due to the deficit in the crop of cocoons, resulting from the disappearance of a great number of Silk workers and of the systematic destruction of the mulberry groves and nurseries (Magnaneries).

Production.

The principal cocoon-producing regions, where the Tithe on Silk is ceded to the Council, are the Agencies of Brussa and Constantinople. It is impossible to furnish precise details as to the quantity of Eggs incubated in 1918, owing to the insufficiency of information received. It is however estimated that only 25,000 ounces of eggs were hatched out in 1918, which shows a serious decrease on the preceding year (60,982 ounces) and suffices to explain the decrease of the cocoon crop. This, indeed, could not have surpassed a million kilograms, of a value of £T880,000, against in 1917/18 nearly a million and a-half kilograms, with a value of approximately £T1,000,000.

Price of Cocoons.

The comparison in the prices paid for cocoons in 1918/19 and 1917/18 clearly indicates a rising value:—

	1918/19 (1334). Pts.	1917/18 (1333). Pts.	Difference. Pts.
Brussa . . .	91·85	73·01	+ 18·84
Constantinople	84·38	74·39	+ 9·99

Spinning and Weaving.

Nominally there still remained, in 1918, 103 spinning factories in the Bash Mudiriets of Brussa and of Constantinople, but the greater part of these, belonging to deported Christians, were out of working order, having been either totally pillaged or partly demolished. Only thirty-nine spinning factories were able to work more or less regularly, against sixty-seven in the preceding year. These have utilised 322,436 kilograms of dry cocoons, of which a part must have been the previous year's crop, that is 283,136

kilograms at Brussa and 39,300 kilograms at Constantinople. In addition forty hand-spindles for thick spinning were in use, consuming 3,128 kilograms of dry cocoons. The spindles utilised, for the fabrication of Silk stuffs, the following quantities of Silk :—

	1918/19 (1334).	1917/18 (1333).	Difference.
	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.
Brussa . . .	10,325	8,677	+ 1,648
Constantinople	540	1,266	— 726
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total . . .	10,865	9,943	+ 922
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Incubation and Superintendence.

The Sericultural Technical Corps controlled the working of 168 Silk producers, which produced in the whole Empire 127,606 boxes of eggs of one ounce, and 42,056 kilograms eggs for reproductions. In 1917/18 only 92,499 ounces were produced, that is to say 35,107 ounces less. There has therefore been an improvement in this industry. Unluckily, owing to the internal conditions of the country, the Sericultural Superintendence have only been able to give a few conferences and have had great difficulty in travelling. Their sphere of action was therefore much restricted.

Importation of Foreign Eggs.

Boxes of eggs imported from foreign countries were distributed to the villagers in 1918/19. A certain number came from Bulgaria and Hungary. The greater part were from Italy. The latter were collected in Venetia by the Austrians in 1917, but, being mostly in bad condition, they gave no result. The quantity is unknown.

Exportation of Silk Materials.

The following Table shows the exportation in 1918/19:—

	Quantity	Value
	Kilos.	£T.
Native Eggs	—	—
Dry Cocoons	147,820	410,184
Double Cocoons	—	—
Tapped Cocoons	3,406	6,563
Raw Silk	125,918	1,411,535
Waste Cocoon	19,806	28,071
Odd Silks	73,800	147,600
Silk Waste	70,655	31,893
Total		2,035,846

Instruction.

The Lectures of the Sericultural Institute of Brussa on incubation and production took place as usual. They were attended by thirty-one students, of whom fifteen were women, against eight in 1917/18; twenty-three students obtained a diploma, which brings the total of diplomas issued by the Institute since its foundation to 1,385.

Lack of means of communication, caused by the state of war, rendered it impossible for the Administration to hold the usual sericultural examinations or to make a regular distribution of silk-worm eggs and mulberry shoots. It was even impossible to prevent the destruction of the existing mulberry groves.

Fines.

In the following Table will be found a detailed statement of Fines collected during the Thirty-seventh Financial Year, compared with those of the preceding year.

	1918/19 (1334)	1917/18 (1333)	Difference.
	£T.	£T.	£T.
Salt	9,397·24	4,707·43	+ 4,689·81
Spirits	13,472·11	6,394·41	+ 7,077·70
Stamps	4,632·66	3,513·92	+ 1,118·74
Fisheries.....	3,129·25	2,069·90	+ 1,059·35
Silk	1,828·54	2,361·67	- 533·13
Tobacco	83·25	0·62	+ 87·63
Total.....	32,548·05	19,047·95	+ 13,500·10

showing an increase of 70·87%.

Various Extra Budgetary Receipts.

These amounted in 1918/19 (1334) to . . . £T7,817·38
as against in 1917/18 (1333) 5,626·50
an increase of £T2,190·88
or 38·94%.

B.—FARMED REVENUE.**Tobacco Monopoly (¹).**

In the course of the Thirty-seventh Financial Year the Ottoman Tobacco Régie Company made the following payments :—

1. Annual Royalty £T690,094·92
2. Part payment on the share of the profits
accruing to the Ottoman Public Debt
from the results for 1918/19 650,000·00
Total £T1,340,094·92
In 1917/18 1,080,094·92
Or an increase of £T260,000·00
equal to 24·07%.

This *plus* value arises from the increase in the share of

(¹) Annex 3.

profits accruing to the Ottoman Public Debt. The figure of £T650,000 under this heading in the Receipts is provisional, as are those of the preceding four years, and susceptible of increase. Such increase will be passed into the Accounts when the Tobacco Régie have established their final Balance Sheet for the period covered by the War.

To the above-mentioned amount of	£T1,340,094·92
must be added a sum encashed from the "Special Suspense Account with the Treasury," to make good the loss suffered owing to the reduction of the "Reftieh" Dues (Export to Egypt), that is	18,000·00
Total	£T1,358,094·92

In 1917/18 (1333) the sum encashed on this account for the four years of War 1914/15 (1330) to 1917/18 (1333) was £T72,000, which brings the total of the Receipts on Tobacco to whence a difference in favour of the year under consideration of	1,152,094·92
	<u>£T206,000·00</u>

equal to 17·88%.

On the other hand, on the Expenditure side appears, as in former years, a sum of £T50,000 for the retrocession of the "Reftieh" to the Tobacco Régie.

C.—TOBACCO TITHE AND PERMANENT ASSIGNMENTS.

1. *Tobacco Tithe.*

The Tobacco Tithe has produced a net sum of	£T622,863·13
as against in 1917/18 (1333)	472,007·60
being an increase of	<u>£T150,855·53</u>
equal to 31·96%.	

In virtue of the terms of Article VIII. of the Decree of Muharrem, the following sums were encashed on the above-mentioned sum of £T622,863·13

1. For the fixed assignment
replacing the Bulgarian
Tribute £T100,000·00

2. For the fixed assignment
replacing the Cyprus
Surplus 130,000·00

Total 230,000·00

leaving a balance of £T392,863·13

which was duly deducted from the Net Receipts applicable to the service of the Debt.

2. *Eastern Roumelian Tribute.*

In conformity with the Protocol of May 21/4, 1911, the Eastern Roumelian Tribute, fixed since that date at £T114,019·74, was paid out of the 1918/19 Surplus of the Tithes, Sheep Tax, etc., collected by the Ottoman Public Debt.

3. *Tumbeki Dues.*

The fixed assignment of £T50,000 has been covered by two equal half-yearly drafts on the Customs.

The sum of £T175,000 figuring in the Receipts of last year represented not only the annuity of 1917/18, but also the outstanding second half-yearly payment of the year 1916/17.

D.—REVENUE COLLECTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Customs Surtax.

The amount encashed for this Revenue			
for 1918/19 (1934) was only	.	.	£T 44,079·41
against in 1917/18 (1933)	.	.	408,128·91
<hr/>			
being a decrease of	.	.	£T359,049·50
<hr/>			
equal to 89·07%.			

E.—INTEREST OF THE RESERVE FUND.

The interest of this Fund, regarding which all details will be found in the Chapter under the heading “Investment of Available Funds” and in Annex 10, amounted to £T192,820·07 in 1918/19, against £T37,790·76 in 1917/18, being an increase of £T95,029·31, equal to 251·46%, which is caused by the encashment of outstanding Coupons.

F.—INTEREST OF THE TRIPOLI INDEMNITY.

The amount accruing annually to the Ceded Revenues on the Capital of £T1,684,194 constituted in 1913/14, representing the Tripoli Indemnity, amounts to £T67,367·76 and corresponds to an interest of 4% on the above Capital.

The amount encashed, regarding which details will be found in the chapter entitled “Investment of Available Funds” and in Annex 11, amounted in 1918/19 to £T125,226·25, against in 1917/18 £T4,649·60, being a *plus* value of £T120,576·65, arising from the Coupons of the Bonds of the Internal Loan 5% of 1934 1918 and from the interest on the advance repaid by the Government of £T400,056·37.

G.—SUMS RECOVERED ON SUNDRY DEBTS.

The Receipts in 1918/19 (1934) amounted

to	£T23,639·66
against in 1917/18 (1933)	11,103·28
being an increase of	<u>£T12,536·38</u>

H.—PROFIT ON TREASURY OPERATIONS.

The Receipts under this head in 1918/19

(1934) amounted to	£T556,165·13
against in 1917/18 (1933)	661,893·55
being a decrease of	<u>£T105,728·42</u>

On the other hand a sum of £T74,584·07 was passed to Expenses. This sum represents loss on Treasury Operations. The Credit Balance under this heading therefore is in reality £T481,581·06. (See Special Reference and Annex 14).

GENERAL REVIEW. (Annex No. 1).

	1918/1919 (1934).	1917/1918 (1933).	Difference.	%
	£T.	£T.	£T.	
A. Revenues directly administered by the Council . .	3,803,395·41	2,515,764·51	+ 1,287,630·90	51·18
B. Farmed Revenue	1,358,094·92	1,152,094·92	+ 206,000·00	17·88
C. Revenue administered for account of Council and fixed assignments	786,882·87	1,301,069·45	- 514,186·58	39·52
D. Revenue collected by Government .	44,079·41	403,128·91	- 359,049·50	89·07
E. Sundry Receipts	837,851·11	715,437·19	+ 122,413·92	17·11
Total . .	6,830,303·72	6,087,494·98	+ 742,808·74	12·30

PART II.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT, COLLECTION
AND WORKING.

IN the Table below the Administrative and General Expenditure of the year 1918/19 are compared with those of 1917/18.

	1918/1919 (1334).	1917/1918 (1333).	Increase or Decrease.
Central Service, Council and General Direction . . .	£T. 383,250·49	£T. 229,617·63	£T. +153,632·86
Provincial Services . . .	1,239,652·41	786,361·88	+ 453,290·53
Total . . .	1,622,902·90	1,015,979·51	+ 606,923·39

The details of the above figures will be found in Annex No. 4.

The following Tables establish a comparison between the various heads of Expenditure for 1918/19 and those of the preceding year, both for the Central Service, including the salaries of the Delegates (as provided in Article XV. of the Decree of the 28 Muharrem 1299), and those of the Imperial Commissary, as well as for the Provinces.

1. EXPENSES OF THE CENTRAL SERVICE.

	1918/1919 (1334).	1917/1918 (1333).	Increase or Decrease.
	£T.	£T.	£T.
Staff Expenses	261,274·61	154,896·30	+ 106,378·31
Sundry Expenses	92,465·78	62,522·07	+ 29,943·71
Special Expenses	29,510·10	12,199·26	+ 17,310·84
Total	383,250·49	229,617·63	+ 153,632·86

2. PROVINCIAL EXPENSES.

	1918/1919 (1334).	1917/1918 (1333).	Increase or Decrease.
	£T.	£T.	£T.
Staff Expenses	278,319·97	214,965·20	+ 63,354·77
Sundry Expenses	105,105·13	75,940·00	+ 29,165·13
Special Expenses	856,227·31	495,456·68	+360,770·63
Total	1,289,652·41	786,361·88	+453,290·53

3. RECAPITULATION.

A recapitulation of the two Tables taken together gives the following result:—

	1918/1919 (1334).	1917/1918 (1333).	Increase or Decrease.
	£T.	£T.	£T.
Staff Expenses	539,594·58	369,861·50	+ 169,733·08
Sundry Expenses	197,570·91	138,462·07	+ 59,108·84
Special Expenses	885,737·41	507,655·94	+ 378,081·47
Total	1,622,902·90	1,015,979·51	+ 606,923·39

The above figures of £T1,622,902·90 represents the total of expenses in 1918/19 (1334), both for the collection of the Ceded Revenues and those entailed by the collection of the Tithe, Sheep Tax, etc.

From this total must be deducted the sum provided from the commission paid by the Imperial Government to the Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt to meet the expenses of collection of the Revenues other than those of the Decree of Muharrem. This amounted in the Thirty-seventh Financial Period to £T243,614·89. There remains therefore a total of expenditure to be borne by the Ceded Revenues of:—

£T1,379,288·01 in 1918/19 (1334)

852,860·32 in 1917/18 (1333), or an

increase of £T526,427·69, equal to 61·72%.

PART III.

NET REVENUE AND SERVICE OF THE DEBT

The total of Gross Receipts for the year
1918/19 (1934) (See Annex 1) is . . . £T6,830,303·72

From this total the following must be
deducted :—

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| (A) The total expenditure
for the year 1st March,
1918, to February,
1919, amounting to | £T1,379,288·01 |
| (B) Outstanding Provincial Accounts . . . | 59,819·96 |
| (C) The Retrocession of
the Reftieh . . . | 50,000·00 |
| (D) The Balance reverting
to the Government
from the Tobacco Tithe | 392,863·13 |
| (E) The Loss on Treasury
Operations . . . | 74,584·07 |
| (F) The Military requisitions
of Salt and Sacks | 83,242·83 |

Total Expenditure £T2,039,298·00

Thus leaving for the Thirty-seventh
Financial Period a net total of . £T4,791,005·72
applicable to the service of the Debt.

Application of Receipts for the Year.

As a result of the conversion of the 4% Priority Bonds,
representing new Capital of the Converted Unified Debt to

the value of £T9,537,000 or £stg.8,670,000, the application of the Annuity necessary for the service of the Debt is as follows :—

1. Interest at 4% on the Capital of the Unified Converted Debt, amounting to	£T1,691,030·88
2. Ordinary Sinking Fund of the Unified Converted Debt	196,344·48
3. Fixed Annuity of Turkish Lottery Bonds	270,000·00
Total of Annuity	£T2,157,375·36
The net Receipts applicable to the service of the Debt being, as already stated	4,791,005·72
There remains a sum of	<u>£T2,633,630·36</u>

which has been carried into the “ Special Reserve Account,” to cover the loss on exchange on the payment of the Coupons in arrear.

Interest on the Unified Converted Debt.

The Annuity necessary for the payment of the 4% on the capital of the Unified Converted Debt amounts to £T1,691,030·88

The following payments were made in the Thirty - seventh Financial period :—

September Coupon, 1918	£T 35,073·28
March Coupon, 1919 ⁽¹⁾	232,497·76
	<u>267,571·04</u>
Leaving on March 1, 1919, a balance of	<u>£T1,423,459·84</u>

⁽¹⁾ Interest on Bonds amortised up to February 28th, 1919 (See Annex No 7).

At the end of the Thirty-sixth Period there still remained
a balance due for Coupons of the preceding years
of £T5,498,058·72

Payments made during the

Thirty-sixth year were £T386,074·04

to which must be added the

counterpart of Coupons
prescribed (March and
September, 1911), carried
into a "Suspense Ac-
count," and of which
settlement will be made

later, amounting to 1,636,36

387,710,40

Due on March, 1919 £T5,110,348·32

Total of amount due :—

For the Thirty-seventh Financial

Period £T1,423,459·84

For the preceding periods 5,110,348·32

Total £T6,533,908·16

Sinking Fund of the Unified Converted Debt.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

During the first six months of the Thirty-seventh
Financial Period a nominal capital of £T386,512, costing
£T262,905·07, was repurchased in the market.

1. *Ordinary Sinking Fund.*

The amount accruing to the Ordinary Sinking Fund is	£T196,344·48
to which must be added :—	
Interest on Bonds redeemed	181,375·20
Plus Credit Balance of preceding year	1,040,697·18
	<hr/>
Total	£T1,368,416·86
with which nominal capital of £T336,572 was repurchased, costing	262,905·07
	<hr/>
Leaving a credit balance of	£T1,105,511·79
	<hr/>
to be carried forward to the Thirty-eighth Financial Period.	

2. *Extra-ordinary Sinking Fund.*

To this account only the interest on Redeemed Bonds have been added, that is to say	£T101,122·56
Credit balance of the preceding year	895,254·73
	<hr/>
Total	£T996,377·29
	<hr/>
carried forward to the Thirty-eighth Financial Period.	

Service of the Turkish Lottery Bonds.

1. *Drawings: 100% and 60%.*

The sum necessary for Premiums and amortisation of 12,000 Bonds drawn during the Thirty-seventh Financial year is :—

For Premiums at 100%	£T102,300	
For Amortisation at 60%	123,552	
	<hr/>	£T225,852·00

Brought forward £T225,852·00

The payments made in the Thirty-seventh Period were as follows:—

Drawing of April, 1918	£T31,764·48	
„ June, „	11,240·24	
„ August, „	27,311·68	
„ October, „	6,495·72	
„ December, 1918	7,381·44	
„ February, 1919	—	
	—————	£T84,193·56

leaving on the 1st March, 1919, an amount still to be paid for the Thirty-seventh Financial Period of £T141,658·44

At the end of the Thirty-sixth period there remained to be paid for preceding years £T397,280·84

The payments made during the Thirty-seventh Financial Period were 43,475·08

Leaving on the 1st of March, 1919, to be paid £T353,805·76

Total sums due:—

For the Thirty-seventh Period . .	£T141,658·44
For preceding periods	353,805·76
Total	<u>£T495,464·20</u>

2. Service of Redemptions.

The amount allotted to the Turkish Lottery Bonds is composed of:—

1. A fixed annuity corresponding to the interest paid on the Unified Converted Debt, namely	£T243,000·00
2. The share allotted from the Sinking Fund	27,000·00
Total	<u>£T270,000·00</u>

To which must be added

1. Premiums and amortisations on 3,128 Bonds drawn from the stock of repurchased Bonds (details of which are given in Annex No. 8)	£T 74,411·48
2. The credit balance of the preceding year	693,556·56
	<u>£T767,968·04</u>
Total	£T1,037,968·04

From which must be deducted the amount

required for the service of Premiums and Amortisation of the 12,000 Bonds drawn during the Thirty-seventh Period, namely	225,852·00
--	------------

Leaving for redemption a sum of	£T812,116·04
with which 4,820 Bonds were repurchased, costing	48,493·82

Leaving a credit balance of	<u>£T763,622·2</u>
---------------------------------------	--------------------

to be carried forward to the following period.

The number of Turkish Lottery Bonds repurchased on February 28, 1919, was :—

468,156 Bonds, costing . . .	£T3,153,390·96
at the same time . . .	
29,803 Bonds were amortised at an	
average cost of £T6·7358 . . .	200,747·05

Thus <u>438,353</u> Bonds have been withdrawn	
from circulation and re-	
tained by the Ottoman Public	
Debt at a cost of . . .	<u>£T2,952,643·91</u>

3. *Service of the Turkish Lottery Bonds (58%).*

On March 1, 1918, there remained due on the Turkish Lottery Bonds 58%, an amount of £T21,045·06

During the Thirty - seventh Financial Year the following sums were paid :—

For Turkish Lottery Bonds 58% £T 10·21	
Plus Lottery Bonds 58% prescribed 276·89	
Total	<u>287·10</u>

Leaving on March 1, 1919, a balance due of £T20,757·96
covered by an equivalent sum in hand.

Service of the 4% Priority Bonds.

On March, 1918, there remained a balance due, on the Bonds and Coupons in circulation of the said Loan, of £T404·32.

No operation having been effected during the Thirty-seventh Financial Period, the above balance is again carried forward, and it is covered by an equivalent sum in hand.

RESERVE FUND. ⁽¹⁾

The Investments of the Reserve Fund represented, on March 1, 1918, a cost of . £T1,998,097·18

The following investment were made:—

Frs.	10,500	Nom. Cap. Turkish		
		Customs Loan, 4%,		
		1902 . . .	£T452·99	
Frs.	25,540	French Rente 5 %	997·90	
„	25,425	„ „ 4%	767·94	
Lire	900,000	Italian Treasury		
		Bonds 4% 1918 .	37,620·00	
				39,838·83
				£T2,032,936·01

On the other hand the following investments were amortised or exchanged:—

Mks.	4,000	Prussian Treasury		
		Bonds 4% 1914	£T220·00	
Flor.	2,400	Rudolfbahn 4%	220·80	
Frs.	3,000	Osmanieh Loan 4%		
		1890 . . .	132·00	
Cwms.	2,000	Karl Louis 4 %	920·00	
Frs.	500	French State Rail-		
		ways . . .	22·00	
£stg.	840	Egyptian Tribute		
		3½% 1894 . . .	1,000·94	
£stg.	1,000	Defence Loan 4%		
		1891 . . .	1,136·96	
Frs.	7,500	Russian Rente Fifth		
		Issue 4 % 1893 .	330·00	
		Carried forward .	£T3,982·70	£T2,032,936·01

⁽¹⁾ See Annex No. 10.

Brought forward . . .	£T3,982·70	£T2,032,936·01
Lire 900,000 Italian Treasury		
. . . Bonds 4% 1913 . . .	39,768·64	
Lire 296,000 Soc. Italia-Servizi		
Marittimi 4% . . .	13,024·00	
Mks. 2,856 Turkish Fisheries		
4% 1903	157·08	
	— — — — —	56,932·42
Cost of Bonds in hand, February, 1919 . . .	£T1,976,003·59	
Balance of cost of new building		97,688·85
Balance in hand		22,702·07
Total	£T2,096,394·51	

Tripoli Indemnity. ⁽¹⁾

The Portfolio of the Tripoli Indemnity Fund represented, on March 1st, 1918, a cost of £T1,283,193·46

During the year the following operations took place:—

Sale of £T808,764 Nominal Capital of the Unified Converted Debt	701,119·50
Leaving	£T582,073·96
Purchase of £T1,100,000 Nominal Capital of the 1918 Internal Loan 5%, costing ⁽²⁾	1,100,000·00
Total cost of Portfolio	£T1,682,073·96
Balance in hand	2,120·04
Capital in hand	£T1,684,194·00

⁽¹⁾ See Annex No. 11.

⁽²⁾ By the settlement of advance previously made to Government of £T400,056·37.

**The Share of the Ottoman Public Debt of the Régie Reserve
Fund for the Amortisation of Buildings.**

As has already been stated in the Compte Rendu of the preceding period, the Portfolio of this Account is composed of:—

1910 Bonds of the 1914 5% Loan, costing	£T37,092·45
and of a balance in hand of	8·89
Total	<u>£T37,096·34</u>

Registered Bonds in Circulation.

The number of Registered Bonds in circulation on Feb. 28th, 1918, represented a capital of £T2,002·00

The provision in Converted Bonds for the exchange of the above-mentioned capital is as follows:—

Series B.	£T286
Series C.	886
Series D.	880
— Total	£T2,002·00

During the Thirty-seventh Financial Period no conversion of Bonds took place.

Treasury Operations. (1)

1. Exchange.

During the Thirty-seventh Financial Period the following amounts were remitted to Europe:—

To Berlin at sight . Mks. 50,896,000	
costing	£T2,579,161·60
To Vienna at sight . Cwns. 500,000	
costing	14,598·54
Total	<u>£T2,593,760·14</u>

(1) See Annex No. 14.

The mean rate of exchange was Mks. 19·733 and Crowns 34·25 per £T. In 1917/18 the average Mark exchange was Mks. 20·361 per £T.

At the end of the Thirty-seventh Financial Period, taking the Administration's fixed rate at 5·50 piastres to the mark, and 4·60 piastres to the crown, the Exchange Account showed a profit of £T222,752·58.

2. *Investment of Available Funds.*

The credit of this Account was . . . £T590,730·66 from which was deducted and added to the General Receipts:—

1. Interest on Bonds of the

Reserve Fund . . .	£T132,686·97
<i>plus</i> interest on Fund ap-	
pertaining to the same	
Account	133·10

2. Interest on Bonds of the

Tripoli Indemnity . . .	125,207·37	
<i>plus</i> Interest on balance of		
this account	18·88	
	<hr/>	258,046·32
Balance		<hr/> <hr/> £T332,684·34

3. *Transport of Securities.*

The expenditure under this head amounted to £T496·49

4. *Exchange Loss on Payment of the Unified Coupons in Foreign Countries.*

The payment of Coupons of the Unified Converted Debt in 1918/19 (1934) caused an exchange loss of £T2,141·30

5. *Exchange Profit on the Service of the Turkish Lottery Bonds.*

For the service of the Turkish Lottery Bonds there was a profit on exchange of . £T728·21

6. *Commission and Brokerage.*

During the year 1918/19 (1334) the expenses of Commission and Brokerage were £T1,220·38

7. *Sales of Currency.*

The sale of currency in the Provinces during 1918/19 (1334) resulted in a profit of £T 0·88

The expenses of transport of currency during the year being 69,018·08

There remains a loss of £T69,017·20

8. *Sundry Drawings.*

In the year 1918/19 the following sum was expended under this heading . . . £T2·40

9. *Expenses on Account of the " Reserve Fund."*

The expenses under this heading amounted to £T1,694·54

10. *Expenses on Account of the Tripoli Indemnity.*

The expenses under this heading amounted to £T11·76

Staff.

The list of our Permanent Staff in Constantinople and in the Provinces comprised, on February 28, 1918, 3,980 Agents, namely:—

Council	84
Direction-General . .	400
Provinces	2,692
Inspection	28
“ Surveillance ” . .	776
Total	<u>3,980 Agents</u>

of which 3,879 were Ottoman subjects and 101 Foreigners.

On February 28, 1919, the situation was as follows:—

Council	84
Direction-General . .	398
Provinces	2,426
Inspection	38
“ Surveillance ” . .	770
Total	<u>3,706 Agents.</u>

of which 3,580 were Ottoman subjects and 126 Foreigners.

The number of temporary employees engaged in the Provinces by the year, by the month, or by the day, amounted in 1917/18 to 948 Agents, receiving £T17,878·24. In 1918/19, 1,056 Agents were employed, receiving £T35,570·94.

ANNEXES.

CEDED REVENUES.—TABLE COMPARING THE GROSS RECEIPTS OF 1918/19 WITH 1917/18 (1934-1933).

REVENUE.										1934 1918/19	1933 1917/18	Increase or Decrease	Percentage
Revenues Collected by the Council	Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£T 2,063,902·89	£T 1,352,924·08	- 710,978·81	52·55
	Stamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	407,411·64	401,456·18	+ 5,955·46	1·48
	Spirits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	582,760·78	266,807·43	+ 315,953·35	118·42
	Fisheries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600,690·60	355,805·38	+ 244,885·22	68·88
	Silk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108,264·07	114,096·99	- 5,832·92	5·11
	TOTAL of the Five Revenues									3,763,029·98	2,491,090·06	+ 1,271,939·92	51·06
Farmed Revenues	Fines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,548·05	19,047·95	+ 13,500·10	70·87
	Sundries (not included in the Budget)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,817·38	5,626·50	+ 2,190·88	38·94
	TOTAL									3,803,395·41	2,515,764·51	+ 1,287,630·90	51·18
	Tobacco Monopoly, Régie Royalty and Share in Profits, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(¹) 1,358,094·92	(²) 1,152,094·92	+ 206,000·00	17·88
	Contribution from Tobacco Tithe in compensation of Bulgarian Tribute	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100,000·00	100,000·00		
	Balance of Tobacco Tithe " " " " " Cyprus Surplus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130,000·00	130,000·00	+ 150,855·53	31·96
Permanent Assignments	Contribution from the Tithe and other Revenue Surplus in compensation of the Eastern Roumelian Tribute	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	392,863·13	242,007·60		
	Drafts on Custom House (Cyprus Surplus)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114,019·74	114,019·74	—	—
	" " " " (Tax on Tumbeki)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	72,608·13	- 72,608·13	100·00
	Contributions from "Special Suspense Account with Treasury" for the settlement of the arrears of 1914/15, 1915/16, 1916/17 :—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,000·00	75,000·00	- 25,000·00	33·33
	Of Bulgarian Tribute	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	254·43	- 254·43	100·00
	Of Cyprus Surplus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	236,383·55	- 236,383·55	100·00
Revenue Collected by the Government	Of Eastern Roumelian Tribute	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	330,796·00	- 330,796·00	100·00
	TOTAL									5,948,373·20	4,968,928·88	+ 979,444·32	19·71
	3% Customs Surtax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,079·41	403,128·91	- 359,049·50	89·07
	Interest { Reserve Fund... Tripoli Indemnity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132,820·07	37,790·76	+ 95,029·31	251·46
Sundries		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125,226·25	4,649·60	+ 120,576·65	—
	TOTAL									6,250,498·93	5,414,498·15	+ 836,000·78	15·44
	Amount Recovered on Outstanding Accounts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,639·66	11,103·28	+ 12,536·38	112·91
Sundries	TOTAL									6,274,138·59	5,425,601·43	+ 848,537·16	15·64
	Profit on Treasury Operations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	556,165·13	661,893·55	- 105,728·42	15·97
GRAND TOTAL										6,830,303·72	6,087,494·98	+ 742,808·74	12·20

(¹) Including £T18,000 drawn from the "Special Reserve Account," to cover the loss in 1918/19, by the reduction of the "Reftieh Dues."

(²) Including £T72,000 drawn from the "Special Reserve Account" to cover the loss in 1914/15, 1915/16, 1916/17 and 1917/18, by the reduction of the "Reftieh Dues" (£T18,000 per annum).

ANNEX No. 2.

GROSS RECEIPTS OF THE BASH-MUDIRIETS PER REVENUE.

FINANCIAL PERIODS 1334 AND 1333 (1918/19 AND 1917/18).

BASH-MUDIRIETS.	Salt.	SPIRITS.		STAMPS.		Fisheries.	Silk.	Sundries.	Fines.	3% Customs Surtax.	TOTAL 1918/19 1334.	TOTAL 1917/18 1333.	Increase or Decrease.	Per-centage.
		Béiyé.	Resmi-Miri.	Stamps.	Surcharge Stamps.						£T.	£T.		
	£T.	£T.	£T.	£T.	£T.	£T.	£T.	£T.	£T.	£T.	£T.	£T.	£T.	%
Adana	68,137·63	2,006·87	18,370·36	10,708·78	774·30	...	...	43·49	1,039·27	...	101,080·70	62,542·37	+ 38,538·33	61·62
Aleppo.....	175,256·53	1,419·56	13,185·22	9,251·85	1,017·84	...	10·22	322·99	1,230·82	628·48	202,323·51	162,575·37	+ 39,748·14	24·45
Adrianople	86,909·02	954·48	59,027·67	8,456·30	694·36	2,388·47	51·98	9·20	414·10	2,772·40	161,677·98	104,312·29	+ 57,365·69	54·99
Angora	128,544·21	42·59	2,920·40	12,453·52	1,307·63	...	13·86	89·58	568·32	...	145,940·11	125,872·57	+ 20,067·54	15·94
Bagdad .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,505·39	3,505·39	...	+ 3,505·39	...
Beirut.....	52,571·88	3,751·62	39,071·85	23,483·17	1,490·71	...	68·59	279·82	6,748·51	35,083·35	162,549·50	126,374·67	+ 36,174·83	28·62
Brusa	152,428·92	1,667·46	49,656·79	27,024·26	2,659·34	86,777·35	77,243·66	540·00	3,300·53	...	401,298·31	332,474·84	+ 68,823·47	20·70
Constantinople	296,642·87	16,826·09	195,648·87	176,137·62	12,802·44	511,524·78	28,945·53	579·40	8,283·61	1,920·00	1,249,311·21	1,117,675·02	+ 131,636·19	11·78
Damascus	14,892·79	2,769·92	6,999·70	13,457·39	842·20	...	...	1,548·61	1,997·42	...	42,508·03	...	+ 42,508·03	...
Erzerum	25,075·96	52·75	110·44	2,206·58	74·25	...	...	5·77	134·67	...	27,660·42	6,693·94	+ 20,966·48	313·22
Konia	247,711·07	476·72	11,306·88	17,770·89	1,268·84	...	...	193·21	2,138·31	...	280,865·92	213,688·90	+ 67,177·02	31·44
Mossul.....	44,127·84	151·25	3,347·24	2,766·17	251·01	...	...	128·45	814·70	...	51,586·66	29,206·21	+ 22,380·45	76·63
Seardt	45,375·17	183·50	3,375·25	4,132·35	309·28	...	...	561·41	868·40	...	54,805·36	52,322·49	+ 2,482·87	4·75
Sivas	145,326·88	73·66	8,909·24	10,071·57	879·97	...	1,410·20	53·89	1,086·33	...	167,811·74	140,683·66	+ 27,128·08	19·28
Smyrna	142,643·95	6,262·88	127,779·26	40,535·92	5,325·01	...	503·98	44·59	2,747·80	22·31	325,865·70	215,203·19	+ 110,662·51	51·42
Trebizond	155,679·90	759·23	5,653·03	17,362·18	1,580·95	...	16·05	70·49	1,175·51	121·17	182,418·51	57,919·67	+ 124,498·84	214·95
Yemen.....	0·23	...	...	305·58	8·99	...	...	46·48	0·25	26·31	387·34	...	+ 387·34	...
Sale of Salt, Turkey ...	133,677·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133,677·68	161,993·59	- 28,315·91	17·48
Sale of Salt for export...	148,900·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,186·42	...	...	150,086·78	819·52	+ 149,267·26	...
Minister of Fgn. Affairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,022·16	- 6,022·16	100·00
Tripoli (Africa) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	0·03	...	- 0·03	...
TOTAL	2,063,902·89	37,398·58	545,362·20	376,124·13	31,287·12	600,690·60	108,264·07	5,703·77	32,548·05	44,079·41	3,845,360·82	2,916,380·46	+ 928,980·36	31·85
Central Administration	...	...	...	...	0·39	...	...	2,113·61	...	...	2,114·00	2,512·96	- 398·96	15·88
					31,287·51			7,817·38			3,847,474·82	2,918,893·42	+ 928,581·40	31·81

- (1) Of which £T51,207,95'86 represents the share accruing to the Ottoman Public Debt in the profits for the first half-year of 1903/1904.
 (2) „ £T52,834,02'11 „ „ „ „ „ „ second „ 1903/1904.
 (3) Amount settled by the Imperial Ottoman Government.
 (4) Amount deducted from the “Special Suspense Account with Treasury” for 1914/15, 1915/16, 1916/17 and 1917/18.
 (5) Amount deducted from the “Special Suspense Account with Treasury.”

ANNEX No. 4.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GENERAL EXPENDITURE OF 1918/1919 AND 1917/1918.

		1918/1919 (1334).					1917/1918 (1333).					INCREASE OR DECREASE.				
		CENTRAL SERVICE.			Provincial Service.	General Total.	CENTRAL SERVICE.			Provincial Service.	General Total.	CENTRAL SERVICE.			Provincial Service.	General Total.
		Service of the Council.	General Management.	Total.			Service of the Council.	General Management.	Total.			Service of the Council.	General Management.	Total.		
Staff.	Permanent Salaries	£T. 64,533·93	£T. 91,146·73	£T. 155,680·66	£T. 147,106·55	£T. 307,787·21	£T. 29,011·07	£T. 51,068·99	£T. 80,080·06	£T. 129,800·10	£T. 209,880·16	+ 35,522·86	+ 40,077·74	+ 75,600·60	+ 17,306·45	+ 92,907·05
	Temporary Salaries	2,614·30	3,959·82	6,574·12	6,845·43	13,419·55	1,250	2,680·52	3,930·52	3,114·57	7,045·09	+ 1,364·30	+ 1,279·30	+ 2,643·60	+ 3,730·86	+ 6,374·46
	Retired Pay	6,050	...	6,050	9,718·35	15,768·35	6,033	...	6,033	10,642·63	16,675·63	+ 17·00	...	+ 17·00	- 924·28	- 907·28
	Contribution to Provident Fund.....	14,858·01	...	14,858·01	...	14,858·01	9,606·60	...	9,606·60	...	9,606·60	+ 5,251·41	...	+ 5,251·41	...	+ 5,251·41
	Commissioned Agencies .....	...	...	...	3,188·28	3,188·28	...	...	...	2,255·71	2,255·71	...	...	...	+ 932·57	+ 932·57
	Regulation Allowances.....	4,582·95	4,254·55	8,837·50	887·74	9,725·24	9,050	3,872·55	12,922·55	987·50	13,910·05	- 4,467·05	+ 382·00	- 4,085·05	- 99·76	- 4,184·81
	Extraordinary Allowances.....	17,262·40	52,011·92	69,274·32	103,899·54	173,173·86	13,963·56	28,360·01	42,323·57	61,872·54	104,196·11	+ 3,298·84	+ 23,651·91	+ 26,950·75	+ 42,027	+ 68,977·75
	“ Surveillance mixte ” .....	...	...	...	6,674·08	6,674·08	...	...	...	6,292·15	6,292·15	...	...	...	+ 381·93	+ 381·93
	Total	109,901·59	151,373·02	261,274·61	278,319·97	539,594·58	68,914·23	85,982·07	154,896·30	214,965·20	369,861·50	+ 40,987·36	+ 65,390·95	+ 106,378·31	+ 63,354·77	+ 169,733·08
	Sundries.	Rents.....	...	52·23	52·23	9,930·59	9,982·82	...	45·43	45·43	5,943·22	5,988·65	...	+ 6·80	+ 6·80	+ 3,987·37	+ 3,994·17
Buildings { Repairs and Upkeep...		...	1,452·03	1,452·03	196·85	1,648·88	...	646·60	646·60	51·46	698·06	...	+ 805·43	+ 805·43	+ 145·39	+ 950·82
		Labour	2,949·99	2,949·99	...	2,949·99	...	2,459·84	2,459·84	...	2,459·84	...	+ 490·15	+ 490·15	...	+ 490·15
Insurance of Buildings.....		...	315·28	315·28	...	315·28	...	234·35	234·35	...	234·35	...	+ 80·93	+ 80·93	...	+ 80·93
		Water	271·43	271·43	7·24	278·67	...	198·75	198·75	...	198·75	...	+ 72·68	+ 72·68	+ 7·24	+ 79·92
Furniture { Materials (Purchase)...		...	1,089·38	1,089·38	1,284·63	2,374·01	...	312·86	312·86	92·24	405·10	...	+ 776·52	+ 776·52	+ 1,192·39	+ 1,968·91
		Repairs and Upkeep...	605·07	813·77	1,418·84	1,032·40	2,451·24	227·07	560·64	787·71	129·67	917·38	+ 378·00	+ 253·13	+ 631·13	+ 902·73	+ 1,533·86
Labour .....		...	837·38	837·38	...	837·38	...	852·70	852·70	...	852·70	...	- 15·32	- 15·32	-	- 15·32
		Material
Heating and Lighting { Coal, wood, &c.....		...	8,331·01	8,331·01	9,401·21	17,732·22	...	1,786·45	1,786·45	4,531·20	6,317·65	...	+ 6,544·56	+ 6,544·56	+ 4,870·01	+ 11,414·57
		Repairs and Upkeep	891·65	891·65	...	891·65	...	133·41	133·41	...	133·41	...	+ 758·24	+ 758·24	...	+ 758·24
Labour .....		...	1,794·20	1,794·20	...	1,794·20	...	1,992·98	1,992·98	...	1,992·98	...	- 198·78	- 198·78	...	- 198·78
Stationery.....		882·10	631·31	1,513·41	3,593·64	5,107·05	150·60	4,825·32	4,975·92	1,821·90	6,797·82	+ 731·50	- 4,194·01	- 3,462·51	+ 1,771·74	- 1,690·77
Transport of Material and printed Matter .....		...	47·63	47·63	3,001·80	3,049·43	...	37·60	37·60	955·60	993·20	...	+ 10·03	+ 10·03	+ 2,046·20	+ 2,056·23
Postage and Telegrams.....		428·94	149·56	578·50	39·93	618·43	213·26	120·23	333·49	35·87	369·36	+ 215·68	+ 29·33	+ 245·01	+ 4·06	+ 249·07
Printing { Machines .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50·00	50·00	...	...	...	- 50·00	- 50·00
		Material	28,390·95	28,390·95	1,125·04	29,515·99	...	288·58	288·58	2,250·98	2,539·56	...	+ 28,102·37	+ 28,102·37	- 1,125·94	+ 26,976·43
Labour .....		...	416·32	416·32	44·30	460·62	...	68·52	68·52	473·40	404·88	...	+ 484·84	+ 484·84	- 429·10	+ 55·74
		Repairs and Upkeep.....	...	6,573·66	6,573·66	1,032·16	7,605·82	...	3,602·82	3,602·82	3,030·71	6,633·53	...	+ 2,970·84	+ 2,970·84	- 1,998·55	+ 972·29
Travelling Expenses.....	155·01	612·83	767·84	24,860·77	25,628·61	87·99	237·65	325·64	14,441·96	14,767·60	+ 67·02	+ 375·18	+ 442·20	+ 10,418·81	+ 10,861·01	
Legal Expenses.....	...	10,149·24	10,149·24	1,101·93	11,251·17	...	8,355·10	8,355·10	750·14	9,105·24	...	+ 1,794·14	+ 1,794·14	+ 351·79	+ 2,145·93	
Advertising Expenses	1,621·72	...	1,621·72	...	1,621·72	1,417·49	...	1,417·49	...	1,417·49	+ 204·23	...	+ 204·23	...	+ 204·23	
Sanitary Expenses .....	...	760·84	760·84	0·73	761·57	...	660·85	660·85	9·47	670·32	...	+ 99·99	+ 99·99	- 8·74	+ 91·25	
Uniforms Expenses .....	...	3,236·80	3,236·80	882·00	4,118·80	...	1,219·07	1,219·07	445·75	1,664·82	...	+ 2,017·73	+ 2,017·73	+ 436·25	+ 2,453·98	
Sundries	10,614·58	8,390·87	19,005·45	47,569·91	66,575·36	3,050	28,872·95	31,922·95	40,926·43	72,849·38	+ 7,564·58	- 20,482·08	- 12,917·50	+ 6,643·48	- 6,274·02	
Total	14,307·42	78,158·36	92,465·78	105,105·13	197,570·91	5,146·41	57,875·66	62,522·07	75,940·00	138,462·07	+ 9,161·01	+ 20,782·70	+ 29,943·71	+ 29,165·13	+ 59,108·84	
Special Expenditure.	Buildings (construction) .....	...	10,770·48	10,770·48	4·50	10,774·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 10,770·48	+ 10,770·48	+ 4·50	+ 10,774·98
	Salt { Extraction Expenses .....	...	18,739·62	18,739·62	186,348·06	205,087·68	...	12,199·26	12,199·26	145,326·26	157,525·52	...	+ 6,540·36	+ 6,540·36	+ 41,021·80	+ 47,562·16
		Transport	616,547·81	616,547·81	320,687·41	320,687·41	+ 295,860·40	+ 295,860·40
	Bounties on Wine Exportation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Commission on Stamps Sales .....	...	...	...	18,899·88	18,899·88	...	...	...	15,382·39	15,382·39	...	...	...	+ 3,517·49	+ 3,517·49
	Printing of Stamps .....	...	...	...	34,427·06	34,427·06	...	...	...	14,060·62	14,060·62	...	...	...	+ 20,366·44	+ 20,366·44
Total .....	...	29,510·10	29,510·10	856,227·31	885,737·41	...	12,199·26	12,199·26	495,456·68	507,655·94	...	+ 17,310·84	+ 17,310·84	+ 360,770·63	+ 378,081·47	
Grand Total	124,209·01	259,041·48	383,250·49	1,239,652·41	1,62,902·90	74,060·64	155,556·99	229,617·63	786,361·88	1,015,979·51	+ 50,148·37	+ 103,484·49	+ 153,632·86	+ 453,290·53	+ 606,923·39	

ANNEX No. 5.

DEFINITIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1918-19.

Dr.

Cr.

	£T.	£T.	GROSS RECEIPTS.	£T.	£T.
General Expenses	1,379,288·01		Salt	2,063,902·89	
Unsettled Accounts in the Provinces	59,319·96		Stamps	407,411·64	
Retrocession of the Reftieh	50,000·00		Spirits	582,760·78	
Balance of the Tobacco Tithe	392,863·13		Fisheries	600,690·60	
Loss on Treasury Operations.....	74,584·07		Silk	108,264·07	
Military Requisitions.....	83,242·83		Fines	32,548·05	
		2,039,298·00	Sundries (not in the Budget)	7,817·38	
					3,803,395·41
SERVICE OF THE DEBT.			Tobacco Monopoly { Régie Royalty Share in the Profits .....	.....	1,358,094·92
Annuity of the Unified Converted Debt	1,887,375·36		Contributions from { in compensation of Bulgar- Tobacco Tithes	100,000·00	
" " " Turkish Lottery Bonds ...	270,000·00		{ in compensation of Cyprus Surplus.....	130,000·00	
		2,157,375·36	{ Balance	392,863·13	622,863·13
YEARLY SETTLEMENT.					
Affectation to the " Special Reserve Account "			Contributions from Tithes and other Revenues in compensation of the Eastern Roumelian Tribute .....	.....	114,019·74
with the Treasury to cover loss on exchange			Drafts on { on account of Cyprus Surplus .....	.....
on Coupons in arrear to be paid in Foreign			Custom House { „ „ „ Tumbeki Tax .....	.....	50,000·00
Countries.....	.....	2,633,630·36	Customs' Surtax.....	.....	44,079·41
			Interest on Reserve Fund .....	.....	132,820·07
			" " Tripoli Indemnity.....	.....	125,226·25
					6,250,498·93
			Amounts recovered on Outstanding Accounts	.....	23,639·66
					6,274,138·59
			Profit on Treasury Operations .....	.....	556,165·13
Total .....	.....	6,830,303·72	Total .....	.....	6,830,303·72

GENERAL TABLE OF THE SURPLUSES OF THE CEDED REVENUES AND THEIR ALLOTMENT SINCE THE
UNIFICATION OF THE DEBT.

FINANCIAL YEAR.	TOTAL OF SURPLUS.			75% RETURNING TO GOVERNMENT.			25% KEPT BY OTTOMAN PUBLIC DEBT.		
	Old Revenues.	Customs Surtax.	TOTAL.	Old Revenues.	Customs Surtax.	TOTAL.	40% for Lottery Bonds.	60% for Unified Converted Debt.	TOTAL.
	£T.	£T.	£T.	£T.	£T.	£T.	£T.	£T.	£T.
1319 (1903-4) 6 months	517·83	—	517·83	388·37	—	388·37	51·78	77·68	129·46
1320 (1904-5)	336,101·17	—	336,101·17	252,075·88	—	252,075·88	33,610·12	50,415·17	84,025·29
1321 (1905-6)	500,181·60	—	500,181·60	375,136·20	—	375,136·20	50,018·16	75,027·24	125,045·40
1322 (1906-7)	495,834·58	—	495,834·58	371,875·93	—	371,875·93	49,583·46	74,375·19	123,958·65
1323 (1907-8)	606,101·86	544,987·86	1,151,089·72	454,576·40	408,740·89	863,317·29	115,108·97	172,663·46	287,772·43
1324 (1908-9)	482,648·29	918,437·51	1,401,085·80	361,986·22	688,828·13	1,050,814·35	140,108·58	210,162·87	350,271·45
1325 (1909-10)	705,930·69	1,042,992·71	1,748,923·40	529,448·02	782,244·53	1,311,692·55	174,892·34	262,338·51	437,230·85
1326 (1910-11)	805,728·03	1,103,208·59	1,908,936·62	604,296·03	827,406·44	1,431,702·47	190,893·66	286,340·49	477,234·15
1327 (1911-12)	818,038·11	1,151,185·10	1,969,223·21	613,528·58	863,388·83	1,476,917·41	196,922·32	295,383·48	492,305·80
1328 (1912-13)	573,042·67	1,012,916·37	1,585,959·04	429,782·00	759,687·28	1,189,469·28	158,595·90	237,893·86	396,489·76
1329 (1913-14)	1,121,130·40	1,107,408·41	2,228,538·81	840,847·80	830,556·31	1,671,404·11	222,853·88	334,280·82	557,134·70
1330 (1914-15)	115,999·53	614,713·11	730,712·64	86,999·64	461,034·84	548,034·48	73,071·26	109,606·90	182,678·16
1331 (1915-16)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1332 (1916-17)	294,968·81	303,101·98	598,070·79	221,226·62	227,326·48	448,553·10	59,807·07	89,710·62	149,517·69
1333 (1917-18)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1334 (1918-19)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	6,856,223·57	7,798,951·64	14,655,175·21	5,142,167·69	5,849,213·73	10,991,381·42	1,465,517·50	2,198,276·29	3,663,793·79

ANNEX No. 7.

PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE OTTOMAN PUBLIC DEBT EFFECTED DURING THE 37TH FINANCIAL YEAR (1918-1919).

DATES DUE.	OLD RÉGIME.				NEW RÉGIME.			
	Drawings Series A. £T.	Lots Turcs 58% £T.	4% Priority. £T.	TOTAL. £T.	Unified Con- verted Debt. £T.	Lots Turcs 100% and 60% £T.	TOTAL. £T.	
Former payments.....	...	10 21	...	10-21	...	327-36	327-36	
31st Financial Year { Sept. 1912	2-64	73-92	76-56	
March, 1913	4-40	95-04	99-44	
32nd Financial Year { Sept. 1913	5-28	318-56	323-84	
March, 1914	14-52	246-40	260-92	
33rd Financial Year { Sept. 1914	(1) 328,589-36	316-80	328,906-16	
March, 1915	876-92	295-68	1,172-60	
34th Financial Year { Sept. 1915	422-40	748-00	1,170-40	
March, 1916	924-00	880-44	1,804-44	
35th Financial Year { Sept. 1916	1,129-04	997-92	2,126-96	
March, 1917	1,854-60	1,227-16	3,081-76	
36th Financial Year { Sept. 1917	5,374-16	20,748-64	26,122-80	
March, 1918	46,876-72	17,199-16	64,075-88	
37th Financial Year { Sept. 1918	35,073-28	70,316-40	105,389-68	
March, 1919	(2) 32,497-76	13,877-16	246,374-92	
TOTAL.....	...	10-21	...	10-21	653,645-08	127,668-64	781,313-72	

(1) Coupons paid in Paris and London before the opening of hostilities of which the Administration only received advice of payment after the Armistice.

(2) Interest on Bonds redeemed of which : for ordinary amortisation £T131,375-20
for extraordinary amortisation 101,122-56

Total £T232,497-76

ANNEX No. 8.

PREMIUMS AND REDEMPTIONS DURING THE THIRTY-SEVENTH PERIOD (1918/19) ON THE STOCK OF LOTTERY-BONDS REPURCHASED, AND GENERAL SITUATION OF THIS ACCOUNT AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

DRAWINGS.		No. of BONDS DRAWN.	PREMIUMS AND REDEMPTIONS.																		VALUE.			
			600,000	400,000	300,000	200,000	60,000	30,000	25,000	20,000	10,000	6,000	4,000	3,000	2,500	2,000	1,250	1,000	400	Total nominal value.	100 & 60%.	58%	Total.	Total.
			Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	£T.
289th.	April, 1918 . .	552	...	400,000	...	...	...	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	10,000	...	9,000	214,000	665,500	579,900	...	579,900	25,515·60
290th.	June, 1918 . .	486	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	9,000	189,200	203,200	127,520	...	127,520	5,610·88
291st.	August, 1918 . .	492	...	400,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	2,500	4,000	..	5,000	192,800	614,300	537,180	...	537,180	23,635·92
292nd.	October, 1918 . .	585	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	3,750	8,000	229,200	244,950	153,270	...	153,270	6,743·88
293rd.	December, 1918 . .	509	...	...	...	...	...	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	8,000	...	4,000	199,200	246,200	166,520	...	166,520	7,326·88
294th.	February, 1919 . .	504	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	5,000	198,800	206,300	126,780	...	126,780	5,578·32
Total of the 37th Financial Year . .		3,128	...	800,000	...	...	...	60,000	...	...	10,000	...	4,000	..	10,000	22,000	11,250	40,000	1,223,200	2,180,450	1,691,170	...	1,691,170	74,411·48
Former Years . .		26,675	1,800,000	1,200,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	120,000	210,000	125,000	240,000	220,000	198,000	36,000	135,000	97,500	198,000	147,500	561,000	10,282,800	18,070,800	11,654,000	1,573,272	13,227,272	581,815·89
Grand Total end of 1918/19 (37th year) . .		29,803	1,800,000	2 000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	120,000	270,000	125,000	240,000	230,000	198,000	40,000	135,000	107,500	220,000	158,750	601,000	11,506,000	20,251,250	13,345,170	1,573,272	14,918,442	656,227·37

ANNEX No. 9.

TABLE SHOWING THE GENERAL SITUATION OF THE SINKING FUND.
1918/19 (1334).

UNIFIED CONVERTED DEBT.

	NOMINAL CAPITAL.			Cost. £T.	Average Price. £T.
	Ordinary Sinking Fund. £T.	Extra- ordinary Sinking Fund. £T.	Total. £T.		
Thirty-seventh Financial Year	336,512	...	336,512	262,905.07	78.1265
Preceding „ Years	2,947,868	2,528,064	5,475,932	4,961,579.51	90.6070
Total	3,284,380	2,528,064	5,812,444	5,224,484.58	89.8845
Capital in Circulation on 1st March, 1919			36,463,328		
Capital of the Unified Converted Debt			42,275,772		

	No. of Lottery Bonds.	Nominal Capital. £T.	Cost. £T.
By Drawings	12,000	95,230.08	225,852.00
„ Repurchases	4,820	38,250.75	48,493.82
To deduct : Total.....	16,820	133,480.83	274,345.82
Repurchased Bonds, with Premium or amortisation	3,128	24,823.31	21,992.54
Leaving for the Thirty-seventh Period	13,692	103,657.52	252,353.28
Sinking Fund of Preceding Years		5,188,275.98	8,985,802.30
Total.....		5,296,933.50	9,238,155.58
Capital in circulation on March, 1919 Bonds 1,302,397		10,335,614.20	
Capital inscribed in the Ledger		15,632,547.70	

ANNEX No. 10.

SITUATION OF THE "RESERVE FUND" ON FEBRUARY 28, 1919.

	Interest %	Nominal Capital.	Cost.	Average Price.	Interest encashed in 1918/19.
1. SECURITIES.					
		£T.	£T.	£T.	£T.
Turkish Customs, 1902	4	45,342	44,789.20	98.78	—
Egyptian Tribute Loan, 1894	3½	33,638	32,874.74	96.95	1,756.02
" " " 1891 (Defence Loan)	4	57,420	58,396.93	101.52	2,074.01
" Fisheries " Loan, 4%, 1903	4	46,024.44	41,179.88	89.47	923.63
Bagdad Railway Loan, 2nd Series of 1908	4	5,808	5,009.40	86.25	58.08
Constantinople Municipal Loan of 1909	5	69,938	69,262.57	99.03	1,748.45
Osmanieh Loan, 4%, 1890	4	3,542	3,196.65	90.25	70.84
French Rente	3	421,373.33	400,592.03	95.07	53,725.05
French State Railways	4	14,080	14,062.57	99.88	2,288.52
English Consols	2½	107,360	85,957.55	80.06	—
Grand Pacific Railway Debenture Stock	4	28,930	24,767.93	85.61	—
German Loan	3	168,080	143,849.59	85.58	4,712.40
" " payable in 1924	5	3,850	3,783.16	98.26	192.50
" " 1908	4	27,500	27,438.89	99.78	1,100
Prussian Treasury Bonds, 1919	5	55,000	54,670	99.40	1,375
" " " 1921	5	41,250	41,002.50	99.40	1,031.25
Hamburg State Bonds repayable in 1955	4	52,250	49,324.95	94.40	2,090
Prussian Treasury Bonds, 1914	4	38,170	36,247.38	94.96	1,531.20
Austrian Railway Karl Louis	4	57,592	58,230.11	101.10	1,170.24
Fourth Austrian War Loan, 1923	5½	114,678	108,541.14	94.65	3,153.64
Böhmische Westbahn	4	21,528	21,267.02	98.79	430.56
Rudolfbahn	4	25,024	24,618.08	98.38	1,005.38
French Rente	5	1,123.76	997.90	88.80	140.47
Mährische Grenzbahn	4	11,408	11,430.31	100.20	456.32
Austrian Treasury Bonds, repayable 1922	5½	36,800	35,446.07	96.32	1,012
Hungarian Loan of 1914	4½	82,225.92	74,973.65	91.18	3,700.17
Italian Rente	3½	33,145.20	34,996.14	105.58	5,632.20
" " 1910	3	21,120	19,014.15	90.03	—
Italian Treasury Bonds, 1918 Issue	4	39,600	37,620	95	4,749.94
Società Italiana dei Servizi Marittimi	4	63,976	62,692.68	97.99	10,430.74
Russian Loan, 1899	4	36,239.66½	32,838.08	90.61	—
Russian Rente, 1893, 5th Issue	4	41,602	38,089.08	91.56	5,740.93
" " 1905	4½	40,700	41,099.49	100.98	—
" " 1909	4½	33,726	33,018.46	97.90	5,941.68
Suisse Rente, 1910, Series I.	3½	30,800	29,969.21	97.30	5,521.28
Swedish Rente, 1907	4	29,854	29,921.03	100.22	5,472.83
Norwegian Loan, 1904—1905	3½	22,528	19,724.80	87.56	3,059.30
Japanese Rente, 1905	4	43,890	40,022.35	91.19	—
Danish Loan	4	20,064	19,581.81	97.60	—
Belgian Loan, 1914, Issue 1	3	21,956	17,771.52	80.94	—
City of Copenhagen Loan, 1908	4	5,500	5,177.21	94.13	110
Pennsylvania Company Mortgage Bonds	4½	6,600	6,980.11	105.76	—
New York Central and Hudson River R. R. Bonds	4	25,960	24,777.32	95.44	—
German Treasury Bonds, 1916	4½	10,560	10,032.01	95	237.60
French Rente, 1917	4	1,118.70	767.94	68.65	44.74
TOTAL		2,098,875.01½	1,976,003.59	94.13	132,686.97
2. BUILDING.					
Cost of new building			97,688.85		—
3. ASSETS.					
Cash in hand			22,702.07		133.10
Grand Total on February 28, 1918			2,096,394.51		132,820.07

ANNEX No. 11.

SECURITIES OF THE PORTFOLIO OF THE TRIPOLI TRIBUTE

ON THE 1ST OF MARCH, 1919.

—	Interest %	Nominal Capital.	Cost.	Average Price	Encashed Interest.
5% Turkish Loan, 1914 ...	5	£T 354,354·00	£T 312,800·05	£T 88·27	£T —
Loan, Bagdad Railway, Série II. ...	4	355,476·00	269,273·91	75·75	4,630·72
Turkish Internal Loan, 1918, 5% ...	5	1,100,000·00	1 0,000·00	100·00	53,674·08
TOTAL ...	...	1,809,830·00	1,682,073·96	—	58,304·80
Interest on Loan of £T400,056·37 ...					
Current Account's Interest on balance in hand ...					
Total of Encashed Interests ...					
					66,902·57
					18·88
					125,226·25

ANNEX No. 12.
TABLE SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF THE SERIES EXCHANGED ON
1ST MARCH, 1919.

	Amount Outstanding on the 1/14 September, 1903.	Rate of Exchange.	Unified Capital.	Amount of Converted Debt Deposited for Exchange.	Amount Unconverted.
	£T.	%	£T.	£T.	£T.
Group II., Series B. ...	4,158,023·237	70	2,910,616·260	4,154,392	3,631·237
" III. " C. ...	27,354,470·001	42	11,488,877·400	27,336,672	17,798·001
" IV. " D. ...	44,405,526·275	37½	16,652,072·353	44,386,870	18,656·275
Total . . .	75,918,019·513	—	31,051,566·013	75,877,934	40,085·513

ANNEX No. 13.

CONVERSION OF THE 4% PRIORITY LOAN OF 1890.
SITUATION ON THE 1st MARCH, 1919.

Capital out- standing on the 1/14 Sept., 1906.	Amount exchanged.	Amount repaid.	Total.	Capital Outstanding on the 1st March, 1919.
£T. 6,786,164	£T. 5,684,074	£T. 1,101,166	£T. 6,785,240	£T. 924

ANNEX No. 14.

TREASURY OPERATIONS DURING THE YEAR 1918/19 (1334).

Accounts.	Credit.	Debit.
	£T.	£T.
Exchange	222,752·58	—
Investment of available Funds .	332,684·34	—
Transport of stock	—	496·49
Exchange on payment of Coupons in Foreign Countries	—	2,141·03
Exchange on Turkish Lottery Bonds	728·21	—
Commissions and Brokerages . .	—	1,220·38
Sales of Currency	—	69,017·20
Sundry Drawings	—	2·40
Expenditure on Reserve Fund .	—	1,694·54
" " Tripoli Contri- bution	—	11·76
Total	556,165·13	74,584·07
Credit Balance	£T481,581·06	

ANNEX No. 15.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PROVINCIAL STAFF
FOR 1918/19 AND 1917/18.

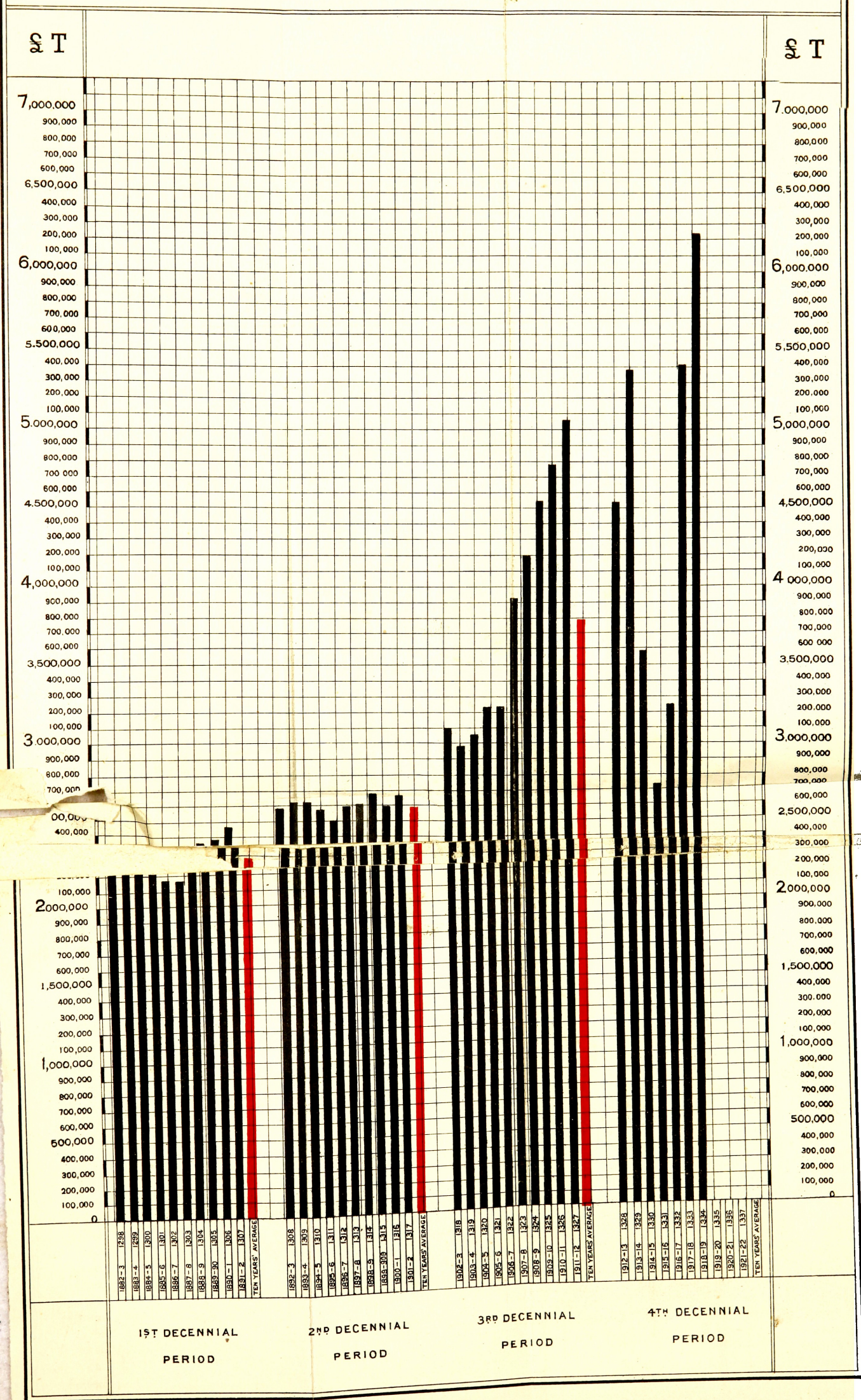
(NOT INCLUDING THE CORPS OF INSPECTORS.)

	1918/19. ⁽¹⁾		1917/18.	
	Number.	Monthly Salary.	Number.	Monthly Salary.
Bash-Mudirs and Merkez- Mudirs	16	£T. 650·00	20	£T. 795·00
Mudirs	68	820·50	71	882·00
Chief Book-keepers	17	285·79	21	338·79
„ Correspondents	10	123·00	14	167·50
Cashiers	84	544·45	86	561·95
Merkez-Memours	18	139·00	25	185·00
Memours & Ambar-Memours	351	1,968·58	394	2,171·08
Kiatibs (Clerks)	598	3,247·87	636	3,404·37
Coldjis, foot and mounted .	997	2,954·50	1,170	3,502·00
Various	250	1,342·15	235	1,262·65
Weighers	12	34·01	13	37·51
Various (Customs Surtax)	5	98·00	7	135·00
Total.....	2,426	12,207·85	2,692	13,445·85

⁽¹⁾ Not including the Staff of the Bash Mudiriets of Bagdad, Mossul and Yemen.

OTTOMAN PUBLIC DEBT.

CEDED REVENUES. GROSS ANNUAL RECEIPTS.



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